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Student Digest

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ನಿವೃತ್ತ ಪ್ರಾಂಶುಪಾಲರು
ಬೆಳಗಾವಿ

Gulbarga University

B.Sc. Fourth Semester Basic English

ಗ್ರಂಥಾಲಯ
ವಿಜ್ಞಾನ ಕಾಲೇಜು, ಹಂಪಿ

ENGLISH FOR THE STUDENTS OF SCIENCE AND COMMUNICATION SKILLS

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1. BENARES

- Aldous Huxley

Summary : The eclipse of the sun was visible from Benares. It could be seen only through the smoked glass. The essayist, an Englishman, wanted to see the eclipse and more particularly wanted to know how the Hindus viewed the occasion. That morning the author and his friends rowed out on the Ganges not for seeing the eclipse but to look at the Hindus looking at it.

A million people had been there on the bathing ghats that morning. People all over the places had flocked to Benares to bathe in the Ganges on that occasion. The pilgrim treated with bare feet through the dust. In bundles balanced on their heads they carried provisions and cooking utensils and dried dung for fuel and the new clothes to wear after their bath in honour of the eclipsed sun. Many had come from far.

The eclipse was about to start. It is believed by the Hindus that the serpent would swallow the sun. The people had gathered at Benares to assist the Light of Heaven against his enemy.

People had densely packed on the holiest steps of the Ganges. A palanquin brought a princess. It descended. The lady with her close associates bathed in the river.

There was a row of holy men sitting on the steps just above the water. They were cross legged with palm upwards on the grounds beside them. At the given moment all the people threw themselves into the water and bathed. The waiting queue was a thousand yards wide and those who bathed cleared the spot for others.

The narrator then left the place and walked along

the lanes of the town. He saw beggars sitting in rows with their begging bowls before them. One of the beggars was dozing. A bull ate the rice that was in his bowl.

The author reflected on this and tells us what he felt at that moment. Being stupid and having no imagination animals often behave far more sensibly than men. Instinctively they do the right thing at the right moment. They eat when they are hungry, look for water when they are thirsty. Men are intelligent and imaginative. They look backwards and ahead. They invent explanation for observed phenomena. They devise elaborate and round about means for the achievement of remote ends. Their intelligence has made them the masters of the world but the same intelligence often prompts them to act as imbeciles. The human mind trying to explain that an eclipse is a work of a serpent gulping the sun is an example of such imbecility. The human mind makes retual gestures to influence an outside world. But the animal obediently follows its instincts and does its works.

Man endowed with reason wastes half his time and energy in doing things that are completely idiotic. Man's experience has taught him that magic formulas and ceremonial gestures do not give him what he wants. But until experience teaches him, he takes a surprizingly long time to learn. Thus, man's behaviour is in many respects far sillier than that of the animal.

The author reflected all this as he watched the sacred bull licked up the rice from the dozing beggar's bowl. A million people undertake long journies, suffer fatigue, hunger and discomfort to perform certain rituals to save the sun. But the bull goes about looking for food and fills its belly with whatever it can find. The bull's brainlessness causes it to act much more rationally than its masters.

To save the sun a million of Hindus assemble on the banks of the Ganges. How many would assemble to save India ? Religion is a luxury which a poor country can not afford. Social upliftment should be the concern of the people.

ಬನಾರಸ

ಬನಾರಸ (ಕಾಶಿ)ದಲ್ಲಿ ಸೂರ್ಯಗ್ರಹಣವನ್ನು ಕಾಣಬಹುದಾದ ಸನ್ನಿವೇಶ. ಅದನ್ನು ಕಾಡಿಗೆ ಲೇಪಿತ ಗ್ಲಾಸಿನಿಂದ ನೋಡಬಹುದಾಗಿತ್ತು. ಇಂಗ್ಲೆಂಡಿನ ಲೇಖಕ ಆ ಸಂದರ್ಭದಲ್ಲಿ ಕಾಶಿಗೆ ಬಂದಿದ್ದ. ಭಾರತೀಯರು ಗ್ರಹಣವನ್ನು ಕುರಿತು ಹೇಗೆ ಪ್ರತಿಕ್ರಿಯಿಸುತ್ತಾರೆ ಎಂಬುದನ್ನು ಅವಲೋಕಿಸಲು ಆತನು ತನ್ನ ಸ್ನೇಹಿತರೊಂದಿಗೆ ಕಾಶಿ ವಿಶ್ವನಾಥ ದೇವಸ್ಥಾನದ ಪಕ್ಕದಲ್ಲಿ ಗಂಗಾ ನದಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಬೋಟಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಕುಳಿತು ಗಮನಿಸುತ್ತಿದ್ದನು.

ಗಂಗಾ ತಟದ ಸ್ನಾನ ಘಟ್ಟಗಳ ಮೆಟ್ಟಿಲುಗಳ ಮೇಲೆಲ್ಲ ಸಹಸ್ರ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಜನರು ಸೂರ್ಯಗ್ರಹಣದ ಕ್ಷಣಕ್ಕೆ ಕಾಯುತ್ತಿದ್ದರು. ದೇಶದ ಎಲ್ಲೆಡೆಗಳಿಂದ, ದೂರದ ಸ್ಥಳಗಳಿಂದ ಜನರು ಗಂಗಾಸ್ನಾನಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಬನಾರಸಕ್ಕೆ ಆಗಮಿಸಿದ್ದರು. ಬರಿಗಾಲಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಧೂಳು ತುಂಬಿದ ರಸ್ತೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ತಲೆಯ ಮೇಲೆ ತಮಗೆ ಬೇಕಾದ ಎಲ್ಲ ಸರಂಜಾಮಿನ ಚೀಲಗಳನ್ನು ಹೊತ್ತು ಈ ಜನ ಗಂಗೆಯ ಮಡಿಲತ್ತ ಪಯಣಿಸಿದ್ದರು. ಹೊಸ ಬಟ್ಟೆ, ಅಡುಗೆ ಮಾಡಲು ಬೇಕಾದ ಕಾಳನ್ನು ಇತ್ಯಾದಿ ಎಲ್ಲ ವಸ್ತುಗಳನ್ನು ಅವರು ತಮ್ಮೊಡನೆ ತಂದಿದ್ದರು. ಸೂರ್ಯನಿಗೆ ಹಿಡಿದ ಗ್ರಹಣದ ದೋಷವಾಗುವಾಗ ನದಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಮಿಂದು ಹೊಸ ಬಟ್ಟೆ ಧರಿಸಲು ಅವರು ಕಾಯುತ್ತಿದ್ದರು. ಗ್ರಹಣದ ಸಮಯ ಸನ್ನಿಹಿತವಾಗುತ್ತಿತ್ತು ಸೂರ್ಯನನ್ನು ಹಾವು ನುಂಗುತ್ತದೆ ಎಂಬುದು ಜನರ ನಂಬುಗೆಯಾಗಿದೆ. ಸೂರ್ಯನು ತನ್ನ ಶತ್ರುವಿನೊಡನೆ ಸೆಣಸಲು ಸಮರ್ಥನಾಗುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಬೆಂಬಲ ನೀಡಲು ಜನರು ಸಹಸ್ರ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಏಕತ್ರ ಸೇರಿದ್ದರು.

ಗಂಗಾನದಿಯ ಪವಿತ್ರ ಮೆಟ್ಟಿಲುಗಳ ಮೇಲೆ ಜನರು ನಿಬಿಡವಾಗಿ ಸೇರಿದ್ದರು. ರಾಜಕುಮಾರಿ ಪವಡಿಸಿದ್ದ ಮೆಣೆಯನ್ನು ಹೊತ್ತುಕೊಂಡು ಬಂದ ತಂಡವು ದಾರಿ ಬಿಡಿಸಿಕೊಂಡು ಗಂಗಾ ತಟದ ನೀರಿನ ಪಕ್ಕದಲ್ಲಿ ಆಗಮಿಸಿತು. ಸಾಮಾನ್ಯ ಜನರ ಕಣ್ಣಿಗೆ ಕಾಣಿಸದಂತೆ ರಾಜಕುಮಾರಿ ಹಾಗೂ ಆಕೆಯ ಸಂಗಾತಿಗಳು ಸ್ನಾನ ಮಾಡಲು ಆ ಮೆಣೆಗೆ ಸುತ್ತಲೂ ಬಟ್ಟೆಯನ್ನು ಸುತ್ತಲಾಗಿತ್ತು.

ಸನ್ಯಾಸಿಗಳು ಮೆಟ್ಟಿಲ ಮೇಲೆ ನೀರಬಳಿ ಗುಂಪಾಗಿ ಕುಳಿತಿದ್ದರು. ಅವರು

ಧ್ಯಾನದ ಆಸನದಲ್ಲಿ ಕುಳಿತು ಪ್ರಾರ್ಥಿಸುತ್ತಿದ್ದರು. ಸೂರ್ಯಗ್ರಹಣ ಮುಗಿಯುತ್ತಿದ್ದಂತೆ ಎಲ್ಲ ಜನರೂ ನೀರಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಮುಳುಗಿ ಸ್ನಾನ ಮಾಡಲಾರಂಭಿಸಿದರು.

ಗ್ರಹಣ ಮುಗಿಯುತ್ತಿದ್ದಂತೆ ಎಲ್ಲ ಜನರು ನೀರಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಸ್ನಾನಮಾಡಲಾರಂಭಿಸಿದರು. ಸ್ನಾನಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಮೆಟ್ಟಿಲುಗಳ ಮೇಲೆ ಕಾಯುತ್ತಿದ್ದ ಸಹಸ್ರ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆಯ ಜನರಿಗೆ ಅನುವುಮಾಡಿಕೊಡಲು ಪೋಲೀಸರು ಸ್ನಾನ ಮಾಡಿದವರನ್ನು ಮೇಲಕ್ಕೆ ಕಳುಸುತ್ತಿದ್ದರು. ಎಲ್ಲ ಜನರೂ ನದಿ ಸ್ನಾನ ಮಾಡಲು ಸಾಯಂಕಾಲದವರೆಗೂ ಅವಕಾಶವಾದೀತು ಎಂದು ನಿರೂಪಕನಿಗೆ ಅನಿಸುತ್ತದೆ.

ನಿರೂಪಕರು ದಂಡೆಗೆ ಬಂದು ಊರಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಸಾಗಿದರು. ದೇವಸ್ಥಾನದ ಹೊರಗಡೆಗೆ ಸಾಲುಸಾಲಾಗಿ ಭಿಕ್ಷುಕರು ಕುಳಿತ್ತಿದ್ದರು. ತಮ್ಮ ತಮ್ಮ ಪಾತ್ರೆಗಳನ್ನು ಎದುರಿಟ್ಟುಕೊಂಡಿದ್ದ ಅವರಲ್ಲಿ ಕೆಲವರು ತೂಕಡಿಸುತ್ತಿದ್ದರು. ಓರ್ವ ಭಿಕ್ಷುಕ ಹಾಯಾಗಿ ತೂಕಡಿಸುತ್ತಿದ್ದ. ಆತನ ಪಾತ್ರೆಗೆ ಬಾಯಿ ಹಾಕಿದ ಹೋರಿಯೊಂದು ಅದರಲ್ಲಿದ್ದ ಅಕ್ಕಿಯನ್ನು ತಿಂದಿತು.

ಈ ದೃಶ್ಯವನ್ನು ನೊಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದಂತೆ ಲೇಖಕರ ಮನಸ್ಸು ಯೋಚನೆಗೆ ತೊಡಗಿತು. ಕಲ್ಪನೆಯಿಲ್ಲದ ದಡ್ಡ ಪ್ರಾಣಿಗಳು ಕೆಲವು ಬಾರಿ ಮಾನವರಿಗಿಂತ ಅರ್ಥಪೂರ್ಣವಾಗಿ ವರ್ತಿಸುತ್ತವೆ. ಅವು ಸಹಜ ಪ್ರವೃತ್ತಿಯಿಂದ ಸರಿಯಾದ ವೇಳೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಸರಿಯಾದುದನ್ನೇ ಮಾಡುತ್ತವೆ. ತಮಗೆ ಹಸಿವಾದಾಗ ತಿನ್ನುತ್ತವೆ. ನೀಡಿಕೆಯಾದಾಗ ನೀರಿನತ್ತ ಧಾವಿಸುತ್ತವೆ. ಮಾನವರು ಬುದ್ಧಿವಂತರೂ, ಕಲ್ಪನಾಶಕ್ತಿಯನ್ನುಳ್ಳವರೂ ಆಗಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಅವರು ಗತಕಾಲದ ಬಗೆಗೆ ಭವಿಷ್ಯದ ಬಗೆಗೆ ಯೋಚಿಸುತ್ತಾರೆ. ತಾವು ಅವಲೋಕಿಸುವ ಸಂಗತಿಗಳಿಗೆ ವಿವರಣೆಗಳನ್ನು ಹುಡುಕಲು ಯತ್ನಿಸುತ್ತಾರೆ. ತಮ್ಮ ದೂರದ ಗುರಿಗಳನ್ನು ಸಾಧಿಸಲು ಸುವಿವರವಾದ ಹಾಗೂ ಸುತ್ತಿಬಳಸುವ ಸಾಧನಗಳನ್ನು ರೂಪಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಮಾನವರ ಬುದ್ಧಿಮತ್ತೆಯು ಈ ವಿಶ್ವದ ಒಡೆಯರನ್ನಾಗಿ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದರೂ ಅದುವೇ ಅವರನ್ನು ತೀರ ಹೆಡ್ಡರಂತೆ ವರ್ತಿಸುವಂತೆ ಮಾಡುತ್ತದೆ ಕೂಡ. ಗ್ರಹಣವನ್ನು ಮಾನವರು ಅರ್ಥೈಸುವ ರೀತಿ ಇದಕ್ಕೆ ನಿದರ್ಶನವಾಗಿದೆ. ಸೂರ್ಯನನ್ನು ಹಾವು ನುಂಗುತ್ತದೆ ಎಂಬ ವಿವರಣೆಯು ಇಂತಹ ಹೆಡ್ಡತನಕ್ಕೆ ಉದಾಹರಣೆಯಾಗಿದೆ. ಬಾಹ್ಯ ಜಗತ್ತನ್ನು ಪ್ರಭಾವಿಸಲು ಮಾನವ ಮನಸ್ಸು ವಿಧಿಯುಕ್ತ ಸಂಜ್ಞೆಗಳನ್ನು ಶೋಧಿಸುತ್ತದೆ. ಆದರೆ ಪ್ರಾಣಿಯು ತನ್ನ ಸಹಜ ಪ್ರವೃತ್ತಿಗಳ ಒತ್ತಾಸೆಯನ್ನು ಆಜ್ಞಾಧಾರಕನಾಗಿ ಪಾಲಿಸುತ್ತ ತನ್ನ ಕೆಲಸಗಳನ್ನು ಪೂರೈಸುತ್ತದೆ.

ಬುದ್ಧಿಮತ್ತೆ, ವಿವೇಚನಾಶಕ್ತಿಯನ್ನು ಪಡೆದ ಮಾನವನು ಮೂರ್ಖತನದ ಕೆಲಸಗಳಿಗಾಗಿ ತನ್ನ ಆಯುಷ್ಯದ ಅರ್ಧಭಾಗವನ್ನು, ತನ್ನ ಶಕ್ತಿಯ ಅರ್ಧ ಪಾಲನ್ನು ಕಳೆಯುತ್ತಾನೆ. ಮಾಟದ ಸೂತ್ರಗಳು ಹಾಗೂ ವಿಮ್ಯುಕ್ತ ಆಚರಣಾ ಸಂಜ್ಞೆಗಳು

ಮಾನವನು ಬಯಸಿದ್ದನ್ನು ನೀಡುವುದಿಲ್ಲವೆಂಬುದನ್ನು ಮಾನವನು ಅನುಭವದಿಂದ ಕಲಿಯುತ್ತಾನೆ. ಆದರೆ ಅಂತಹ ಅನುಭವವಾಗುವವರೆಗೂ ಆತನು ತನ್ನ ಬದುಕಿನ ಬಹುಪಾಲು ದಿನಗಳನ್ನು ಕಳೆದುಕೊಂಡಿರುತ್ತಾನೆ. ಒಟ್ಟಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರಾಣಿಗಳಿಗಿಂತ ಮಾನವನ ವರ್ತನೆಯು ಅನೇಕ ವಿಷಯಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ತೀರ ಬಾಲಿಶ ಆಗಿದೆ.

ಒಂದು ಗೂಳಿಯು ತನಗೆ ಬೇಕಾದ ಆಹಾರವನ್ನು ಭಿಕ್ಷುಕನೋರ್ವನ ಬಟ್ಟಲದಿಂದ ನೆಕ್ಕಿ ತಿಂದಾಗ ಲೇಖಕರ ಮನಸ್ಸಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಇಂತಹ ವಿಚಾರಗಳು ಸುಳಿದು ಹೋದವು. ಲಕ್ಷಗಟ್ಟಲೇ ಜನರು ದೀರ್ಘ ದಾರಿಯನ್ನು ಕ್ರಮಿಸಿ, ಶ್ರಮಬಾಧೆ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಂಡು, ಹಸಿವು–ತೊಂದರೆಗಳನ್ನು ಸಹಿಸಿಕೊಂಡು ಸೂರ್ಯನನ್ನು ರಕ್ಷಿಸಲು ಗಂಗೆಯ ತಟಕ್ಕೆ ಆಗಮಿಸಿದ್ದು ವಿಚಿತ್ರವೇ ಅಲ್ಲವೇ ? ಆದರೆ ಒಂದು ಹೋರಿಯು ತನ್ನ ಹೊಟ್ಟೆಯನ್ನು ತುಂಬಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳಲು ಏನನ್ನಾದರೂ ತಿಂದು ತನ್ನ ಕಾರ್ಯ ಸಾಧಿಸಿತಲ್ಲವೇ ? ಆ ಗೂಳಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಬುದ್ಧಿ ಇರದೇ ಇದ್ದುದೇ ಅದನ್ನು ಹೆಚ್ಚು ವಿವೇಚನಾತ್ಮಕವಾಗಿ ವರ್ತಿಸುವಂತೆ ಮಾಡಿದೆ.

ಗ್ರಹಣದ ಸನ್ನಿವೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ ಸೂರ್ಯನನ್ನು ಹಾವು ನುಂಗುತ್ತದೆ ಎಂದು ಭಾವಿಸಿದ ಜನರು, ಸೂರ್ಯನನ್ನು ರಕ್ಷಿಸಲು ಲಕ್ಷಗಟ್ಟಲೇ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಒಂದೆಡೆ ಸೇರುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಭಾರತವನ್ನು ರಕ್ಷಿಸಲು ಎಷ್ಟು ಜನರು ಹೀಗೆ ಸೇರುತ್ತಾರೆ ? ಒಂದು ಬಡರಾಷ್ಟ್ರ ಧರ್ಮವೆಂಬ ವಿಲಾಸವನ್ನು ಅನುಸರಿಸಲಿಕ್ಕಾಗದು. ಸಾಮಾಜಿಕ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ಜನರ ಕಳಕಳಿಯಾಗಬೇಕು.

Language Study :

1. Add a suitable prefix to each of the following words so as to form words having the opposite meaning.

Ans : Interrupted - uninterrupted
rational - irrational
comfort - discomfort
observed - unobserved
credible - incredible
credulous - incredulous
interesting - uninteresting
ordinary - extra-ordinary
intelligent - unintelligent

quiet - disquiet
imaginative - unimaginative
common - uncommon
existent - non-existent
sacred - unsacred
inquisitive - non-inquisitive
numerous - innumerous
abashed - unabashed
seen - unseen
experience - inexperience
enthusiastic - unenthusiastic
interested - disinterested
perceptably - imperceptably
pious - impious

2. Make adjectives from the following :

Ans : part - partial
vehicle - vehicular
charity - charitable
instinct - instinctive
enthusiasm - enthusiastic
vision - visionary, visible
serpent - serpentine
rite - ritualistic
ceremony - ceremonious
luxury - luxurious
spectacle - spectacular
curiosity - curious
benefit - beneficial
reason - rational, reasonable
peculiarity - peculiar

Explain with Reference to the Context

1. **.....it was to look at the Hindus looking at it. The spectacle was vastly more extraordinary**
[Page 65]

OR

2. **The serpent, should one say, was going to try to swallow the sun. A million of men and women had come together at Benares to assist the Light of Heaven against his enemy.**
[Page 65-66]

Ans : This remark occurs in the essay BENARES, written by Aldous Huxley. The Englishman Mr. Huxley while in India had come to Benares, the holy city of India. The solar eclipse was to occur and he wanted to observe how our people look at the eclipse. People in India believe that the eclipse occurs as the enemy of the sun tries to swallow him. It is also believed that a huge serpent would gulp the sun. People observe certain rituals and bathe and pray to help the sun to get rid of the danger. People in million numbers gather at the bank of the Ganges and the author wanted to see how Indians would react to the celestial happening. The author remarks that the spectacle was more extra ordinary. There were a million people on the bathing ghats that morning. People had began to flock to Benares since the previous day. People came in groups with children carrying on their heads the huge bundles. They carried provisions and cooking utensils and dried dung for fuel, with the new clothes to wear after the bath in honour of the eclipsed sun. People believed that a serpent was going to try to swallow the sun. The author wittily remarks that a million people had come to Benares to assist the sun against his enemy.

3. **At a given moment the eye of faith must have observed the nibblings of the demonical serpent.** **[Page 67]**

OR

4. **For suddenly and simultaneously all those on the lowest steps of the ghats threw themselves into water and began to wash and gargle, to say their prayers and blow their noses, to spit and drink.** **[Page 67]**

Ans : Aldous Huxley remarks as above in his essay, Benares when he watched people suddenly plunging in the river to do the rituals at the time of the eclipse. The solar eclipse was to occur and the author wanted to observe how the Indians would react to the situation. He was in the boat. He saw a million people had gathered on the bathing ghats. People from far and near had gathered to perform rituals and pray. Indians believe that the sun would be gulped by the demonical serpent and that causes an eclipse. A million people waiting and watching the situation (for they could see the eclipse only through the smoked glases), suddenly and simultaneously threw themselves into water. The action was so quick and together that the author remarks that the people must have instinctively observed the nibblings of the demonical serpent people washed and gargled and drank the holy water and prayed. It was a spectacular scene.

5. **The bull lowered its muzzle to the sleeping man's bowl, made a scouring movement with its black tongue, and a morning's charity had gone.** **[Page 67]**

OR

6. **Thoughtfully chewing, the Hindu totem turned back the way it had come and disappeared.** **[Page 67]**

OR

7. **Being stupid and having no imagination, animals often behave far more sensibly than men.** **[Page 67]**

OR

8. Their intelligence, which has made them the masters of the world, often causes them to act like imbeciles. [Page 68]

OR

9. ..... man's behaviour is in many respects far sillier than that of the animals. [Page 68]

Ans : These remarks about the human beings in general occur in the essay BENARES written by Aldous Huxley. While observing how the Hindus react to the solar eclipse, the author remarks as above. The author was in Benares, the holy city of India on the banks of the river Ganges. When the solar eclipse was due. He was keen on looking at the Hindus looking at the eclipse. A million people had gathered. People believe that the eclipse occurs because a giant serpent would try to swallow the sun. People wanted to help the sun against his enemy through their prayers. It was an extraordinary spectacle to see people bathing and praying at the river. The author returned to his lodging. On the way he saw a sacred bull. There were beggar sitting with their begging bowls before them. One beggar was dozing. The bull ate the rice from his bowl. This prompted the author to reflect about the human beings. Man endowed with reason and imagination acts often irrationally, So the choose the round about means to achieve their remote ends. They try to explain the phenomena and invent strange explanations. Their intelligence which has made them the masters of the world, often prompt them to act very foolishly. The belief that a giant serpent swallows the sun is such a thing. But compared to man, the animals behave often far more sensibly than men. Prompted by instincts they do the right, appropriate thing at the right moment. Man takes a long time to learn. These were the reflections of the essayist while he saw the bull swallowing rice from the dozing beggar's bowl.

10. To save the sun..... a million of Hindus will assemble on the banks of the Ganges.[Page 68]

OR

11. How many, I wonder, would assemble to save India ? [Page 68]

OR

12. India will never be free until the Hindus and the Moslems are as tepidly enthusiastic above their religion as we are about the church of England. [Page 68]

Ans : These are the concluding remarks of Aldous Huxley in his essay BENARES. The essayist was in Benares in India when the solar eclipse was due. He saw millions of people rushing to Benares and was keen on observing how they reacted to the natural phenomenon of eclipse. The Hindu belief is that the giant snake would try to swallow the sun. People gather on the banks of the holy river and take the holy bath and pray. This led the author to reflect how humanbeings behave. He wonders how many people gather together to save India. Such an immense energy if turned political channels, might liberate and transform the country. He regrets that the huge energy is wasted in the name of meaningless superstitions. He remarks that unless people think about their mundane existence they cannot hope to be a free nation. He calls for a lukewarm approach to religion and a real concern for collective national life.

Essays

1. What does Aldous Huxley observe on the day of the solar eclipse and what remarks does he make ?

OR

2. Write a note on Aldous Huxley's observations about the Hindus. What does he suggest us ?

OR

3. What according to Huxley, should be our attitude to religion ? Is the author secular or is he lukewarm towards religious beliefs ?

Ans : The essayist was in Benares, the holy city of India, on the banks of the Ganges. He saw people in million numbers entering into the city from far and near. The following day was the day of solar eclipse. The Indians had strange superstitions about the eclipse. They thought that a giant serpant would try to swallow the sun and that would be inauspicious. People would bathe in the holy river and pray. The essayist was keen on observing how people behaved. So, early in the morning he was in a boat to observe the people. "It was to look at the Hindus looking at it". The spectacle was vastly more extra-ordinary.

There were, at the lowest estimate, a million of them on the bathing ghats that morning. All the previous night they had been streaming into the town. They came on bare foot through the dust. They had carried on their heads bundles containing the provisions and cooking utensils and dried dung for fuel and new clothes to put on after bath in honour of the eclipsed sun.

On the morning when the hour had come for the occurrance of the event, people were on the banks of the river. They were all anxiously waiting. At a given moment, all the people who were on the lowest steps of the ghats plunged into the water and began to wash and gargle and began to say their prayers and blow their noses, to spit and drink. They counted their beads and prayed.

The superstitions associated with the solar eclipse sounded strange to the essayist. His mind reflected how man endowed with reason often behaves thoughtlessly.

Men are intelligent and imaginative ; they look backwards and ahead ; they try to invent explanations for all the observed phenomena. They devise elaborate and round about means for the achievement of remote ends. Thus, their intelligence which has made them the masters of the world, often causes them to act like very stupid persons. Man is clever and imaginative and supposes that an eclipse is the work of a serpent swallowing the sun. That is the sort of explanation that can occur only to the human mind. And only a human being would dream of making ritual gestures in the hope of influencing the outside world for his own benefit.

Man being endowed with reason and imagination wastes half his time and energy in doing things that are completely idiotic. Experience teaches him that magic formulas and ceremonial gestures do not give him what he wants. But man takes a long time to learn and man's behaviour is in many ways far sillier than that of the animal. A million of Hindus assemble on the banks of the Ganges to save the sun. But they will not assemble to save India. They waste time and energy in the name of senseless superstitions. The author hints that the same energy if channalised into political field can liberate India.

4. In what way, according to the author, does the behaviour of human beings differ from that of animals ?

OR

5. What did the bull do ? In what way was the behaviour of the bull different from that of human beings ?

Ans : In Benares on a solar eclipse day, a million people had gathered to bathe and pray. It was an occasion for the holy beggars to get charities easily. So, the beggars had sit along the road to the temple with their begging bowls. The charitable, as they passed, would throw a few grains

of rice into each of the bowls. As the author was passing through the lane, he saw a sacred bull that had made its way there. The nearest beggar was dozing at his post. The bull lowered its muzzle to the sleeping man's bowl and ate the rice. The charity had gone. The beggar still dozed. The bull chewed the rice and turned back and disappeared. The sight prompted the author to reflect how the human beings and the animals behaved.

The author's thoughts on the occasion were these : Being stupid and having no imagination, animals often behave far more sensibly than men. Efficiently and by instinct they do the right, appropriate thing at the right moment. They eat when they are hungry, look for water when they are thirsty. Men are intelligent and imaginative. They look backwards and ahead. They invent ingenious explanation for observed phenomena. They devise elaborate and round about means for the achievement of remote ends. Their intelligence which has made them the masters of the world, often causes them to act like stupids. No animal is clever and imaginative enough to suppose that an eclipse is the work of a serpent swallowing the sun. That is the sort of explanation that could occur only to the human mind. And only a human being would dream of making ritual gestures in the hope of influencing the outside world for his own benefit. While the animal obedient to its instinct goes quietly about its business, man, being endowed with reason and imagination, wastes half his time and energy in doing things that are completely idiotic. Experience teaches man that magical formulas and ceremonial gestures do not give him what he wants. Thus, man's behaviour is in many respects far sillier than that of the animal. A million people undertake long journeys, suffer fatigue, hunger and discomfort in order to perform certain rituals for the benefit of a star (the sun) ninety million miles away. But a bull goes about looking for food fills its belly with whatever it can find. The bull's brainlessness causes it to act much more rationally than its masters.

2. THE ADVENTURE OF THE BLUE CARBUNCLE

- Arthur Conan Doyle

Summary : Sherlock Holmes was a shrewd detective. He had always solved very difficult and mysterious cases. This time he had a strange case before him. The precious blue carbuncle was found and Holmes had to find its owner.

The blue carbuncle came to Holme's house on christian morning in company with a good fat goose. About four o'clock on christian morning, Peterson (Holme's cook) was returning home. He saw a tall man carrying a white goose slung over his shoulder. Some roughmen attacked him. Peterson rushed forward to protect the stranger. The stranger dropped his goose and ran away. The roughs also ran away seeing an official person in uniform. Peterson brought that goose and the hat of that man. A small card was tied to the bird's left leg and printed on it "For Mrs. Henry Baker". There were hundreds of Henry Bakers in the city and it was not easy to restore the lost property to the real owner.

Holmes ate the goose. The battered hat was the only clue to find its owner. It was pierced in the brim and the elastic was missing. It was cracked and dusty the discoloured patches were smeared with ink. Holmes deduced from his keen observation that the man (hat's owner) was highly intellectual and that he was fairly well-to-do within the last three years although he has now fallen upon evil days. He was a middle aged man. Holmes even deduced a conclusion that the owner of the hat suffered a decline of his fortunes due to the habit

of drinking and that his wife has ceased to love him. The narrator of the story is amazed at such observations. Holmes' explanations were equally amazing. He said "A man with so large a brain must be intellectual. The hat is three years old. It was a hat of the very best quality. A man who could afford to buy so expensive a hat three years ago and no hat since then must have gone down in the world. The disc and the loop of the hat securer hint that he is a man of foresight. The stains smeared with ink clearly hint that he has not entirely lost his self respect. That his hair is grizzled indicates that he is middle aged. That the hat has not been brushed for weeks indicate that his wife has ceased to love him. He is certainly not a bachelor because he was carrying a goose as a peace-offering to his wife.

As Holmes was explaining the hat owner's qualities, Peterson rushed in and showed the precious stone. It was a blue carbuncle. Holmes remembered the advertisement in the times about one blue carbuncle. The reward offered was one thousand pounds. The countess had given the advertisement. The gem was lost at the Hotel cosmopolitian, just five days ago on 22 December.

Holmes read the advertisement. "Hotel cosmopolitan Jewel Robbery. John Horner, 26, plumber was brought up upon the charge of having upon the 22nd instant, abstracted from the jewel case of the counters of Morcar". James Ryder, upper attendent at the hotel, gave his evidence to the effect that he had shown Horner upto the dressing room of the Countess of Morcar upon the day of the robbery to solder the second bar of the grate which was loose. Thus, Horner was arrested but he protested his innocence in the strongest terms.

The carbuncle had strangely made its way to Holmes' house. So now he had to find out Mr. Henry

Baker. He gave an advertisement "Found at the corner of Goodge street a goose and a black felt hat. Mr. Henry Baker can have the same by applying at 6.30 this evening at 221 B, Baker street".

Holmes took up the stone and held it against the light. It glinted and shone. It was precious It was the nucleus and focus of crime. It had a sinister history. There had been two murders, a vitriolthowing, a suicide and several robberies for its sake. Holmes decided to inform the countess that he had her carbuncle. Holmes thought that Henry Baker was innocent.

A man came to Holmes' home. Holmes asked him if he was Mr. Henry Baker. As Holmes had thought Mr. Henry Baker was a large man with rounded shoulders, a massive head and a broad, intelligent face. His words gave the impression that he was a man of learning and letters. Henry Baker told Holmes that the roughs assaulted him and carried off both his hat and the bird. He did not care to spend more money at recovering them. When Holmes offered him a bird, he was happy. He told Holmes that he got that goose from windigate who instituted a goose club. Holmes bare him good bye.

Holmes and Watson arrived at the Alpha-Inn, which was a small public house. Holmes pushed open the door of the private bar and ordered two glasses of beer. When Holmes made a reference to the geese and Mr. Henry Baker, the owner said that it was not their geese. He said that he had got them from a salesman in Covent Garden.

The man said that he got two dozen geese from a salesman called Breckinridge. Holmes moved on with Watson to find Beckinridge. They arrived at the covent garden market. Mr. Breckinridge was the proprietor of a large stall. He was a horsy looking man with a sharp face and trim side whiskers. The man refused to tell Holmes the supplier's name that he gave to the Alpha.

Holmes drew him by a bet that those geese were country bred. The whiskered man took that as a challenge and said that they were town bred. He said that's they were townbred and showed the register who had supplied them to him. Holmes got the address. Mrs. Oakshott, 117 Brixton Road. He accepted the defeat and gave the man one sovereign. Holmes had drawn him by a bet as he had grown whiskers. A simple psychology was it and he thus got the information he wanted.

Holmes saw there a man shouting at Breckinridge. He said that one of the geese from Mrs. Oakshott belonged to him. Breckinridge asked him to enquire Mrs. Oakshott. But the man persisted that she had asked him to ask Breckinridge for that.

Holmes followed that man and stopped him. He assured the man that he would help after over hearing his conversation with Breckinridge. Sherlock Holmes introduced himself to that man and that man said he actually wanted to meet Mr. Holmes. Holmes took him to his home. That man Mr. James Ryder narrated him the incident which is as follws.

Mr. James Ryder was Head attendant at the Hotel cosmopolitan. Holmes told him how the blue carbuncle came to his house. Mr. Ryder admitted that it was he who stole the carbuncle. He revealed the truth as to how the precious stone came into the goose and how came the goose into the open market.

When Horner had been arrested on the charge of stealing the stone, Ryder wanted to keep the stone away undetected. He immediately left for his sister's house (Mrs. Oakshott) in Brixton Road where she fattened fowls for the market. His sister asked him why he was so pale. He told her that he was upset by the jewel robbery at the Hotel. He was reminded of a friend called Maudsley and he was a thief. Ryder thought of disposing the carbuncle

through him. So, he wanted to hide the carbuncle safely for sometime. His sister had promised him of a giving a goose for a christmas present. He thought of making a goose swallow the carbuncle for the time being. He chose a big white goose with a barred tail. He caught that and thrust the stone down its throat. Presently his sister came and asked why he had caught hold of that Jem's bird. He reminded her of her christmas present and she agreed. He took the bird, killed it and carried it with him. He took the bird to his friend in Kilburn. But when they cut it, there was no stone in it. He realised that some terrible mistake had occurred. He rushed back to his sister but by then she had sold the birds. There were two barred tailed birds. He then rushed to Mr. Breckinridge to whom his sister had sold the birds. But he had already sold those birds. Mr. Baker had bought that bird and the bird had come to Holmes' home by chance.

Ryder confessed that he had done a great wrong and without ever having touched the wealth, he had sold his character. He sobbed and wept. Holmes allowed him to go out.

Holmes told Watson that it is no use to send Ryder to jail. He will not appear against Horner and Horner would not be punished. As the season was of forgiveness he would pardon Ryder. The blue carbuncle was recovered and the solution to the problem was its own reward.

ನೀಲ ಮಾಣಿಕ್ಯ

ಆಂಗ್ಲ ಪತ್ತೇದಾರಿ ಕಥೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಆರ್ಥರ್ ಕೊನಾನ್ ಡೊಯಲ್‌ರ ಹೆಸರು ಅತ್ಯಂತ ಪ್ರಸಿದ್ಧ. ಅವರು ಬರೆದ ಪತ್ತೇದಾರಿ ಕಥೆಗಳು ಅತ್ಯಂತ ಕುತೂಹಲಭರಿತವೂ, ರೋಚಕವೂ ಆಗಿವೆ. ಅವರು ಸೃಷ್ಟಿಸಿದ ಷರ್ಲಾಕ್ ಹೋಮ್ಸ್ ಎಂಬ ಪತ್ತೇದಾರ ಏರ್ವ ಜೀವಂತ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿ ಎಂದೇ ಓದುಗರು ಭಾವಿಸುವಂತಾಗಿದೆ. ಷರ್ಲಾಕ್ ಹೋಮ್ಸ್ ಪತ್ತೇದಾರರಿಗೊಂದು ಪಾತ್ರ

ಮಾದರಿ. ಅವರ ಜಾಣ್ಮೆ, ಪ್ರತಿಭೆ, ಸೂಕ್ಷ್ಮಾವಲೋಕನ, ಮುಂದಾಲೋಚನೆ, ಮಾನವ ಸ್ವಭಾವದ ಸಮಗ್ರ ತಿಳಿವಳಿಕೆ, ಎಲ್ಲರಂತಲ್ಲದ ಯೋಚನಾಲಹರಿ, ನಿಖರ ತರ್ಕ ಎಂತಹ ಮೇಧಾವಿಗಳನ್ನು ಆವಾಕ್ಕಾಗಿಸುತ್ತದೆ.

ಕ್ರಿಸಮಸ್ ಹಬ್ಬದ ನಂತರ ಎರಡು ದಿನಗಳಾಗಿವೆ. ನಿರೂಪಕ ಡಾ. ವ್ಯಾಟ್ಸನ್ ಷರ್ಲಾಕ್ ಹೋಮ್ಸ್‌ನನ್ನು ಭೇಟಿಮಾಡಲು ಬರುತ್ತಾನೆ ಹೋಮ್ಸ್ ಒಂದು ಹ್ಯಾಟನ್ನು ಸೂಕ್ಷ್ಮವಾಗಿ ಅವಲೋಕಿಸುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾನೆ. ಆ ಹ್ಯಾಟಿನ ಮೇಲೆ HB ಎಂಬ ಅಕ್ಷರಗಳಿವೆ. ಪೀಟರಸನ್ ಹೋಮ್ಸ್‌ನ ಅಡುಗೆಯಾಳು ಆತ ಬೆಳಿಗ್ಗೆ ತರಕಾರಿ ತರಲು ಹೋದಾಗ ಅಲ್ಲೊಂದು ಘಟನೆ ಸಂಭವಿಸಿತು. ಓರ್ವ ಹ್ಯಾಟಧಾರಿಯನ್ನು ಕೆಲವು ಗುಂಡಾಗಳು ಬೆನ್ನಟ್ಟುತ್ತಿದ್ದರು. ಆತ ತನ್ನ ಕೈಯಲ್ಲಿದ್ದ ಬಾತುಗೋಳಿಯನ್ನು ಬಿಟ್ಟು ಓಡಿ ಹೋದ. ಆತ ಹೋಗುವಾಗ ಆತನ ಹ್ಯಾಟು ತಲೆಯಿಂದ ಹಾರಿ ಕೆಳಗೆ ಬಿದ್ದಿತ್ತು. ಪೀಟರಸನ್ ಆ ಸತ್ತ ಬಾತುಗೋಳಿ ಹಾಗೂ ಆತನ ಹ್ಯಾಟನ್ನು ತಂದು ಹೋಮ್ಸ್‌ನಿಗೆ ಕೊಟ್ಟ. ಬಾತುಗೋಳಿಯನ್ನು ಹಾಗೆಯೇ ಇಟ್ಟರೆ ಅದು ಕೊಳೆತುನಾರುತ್ತದೆ. ಅದನ್ನು ಅಡುಗೆ ಮಾಡಲು ಹೇಳಿದ ಹೋಮ್ಸ್ ಆ ಹ್ಯಾಟನ್ನು ದಿಟ್ಟಿಸುತ್ತ ಕುಳಿತನು.

ಅಷ್ಟರಲ್ಲಿ ವ್ಯಾಟ್ಸನ್ ಬಂದನು. ಆ ಹ್ಯಾಟು ಹೆನ್ರಿ ಬೇಕರ್‌ಗೆ ಸೇರಿದ್ದು. ಬಾತುಗೋಳಿಯನ್ನು ಆತನು ಪತ್ನಿಗೆ ಕಾಣಿಕೆಯಾಗಿ ಒಯ್ಯುತ್ತಿದ್ದ. ಮೂರು ವರ್ಷಗಳ ಹಿಂದೆ ಆತನು ಸ್ಥಿತಿವಂತನಾಗಿದ್ದ. ಈಚೆಗೆ ಆತನು ನೈತಿಕ ಅಧಃಪತನಕ್ಕೀಡಾಗಿದ್ದರೂ ಒಳ್ಳೆಯವನೇ ಆಗಿದ್ದ. ಆತನು ಮಧ್ಯ ವಯಸ್ಸಿನವನು. ಆತ್ಮಗೌರವವನ್ನುಳ್ಳವನು ಎಂದು ಮುಂತಾಗಿ ಆ ಹ್ಯಾಟನ್ನು ನೋಡುತ್ತಲೇ ಹೋಮ್ಸ್ ಅಂದಾಜಿಸಿದನು.

ಆ ಹ್ಯಾಟು ಬೆಲೆಯುಳ್ಳದ್ದು ಆಗಿತ್ತು. ಅದು ಮೂರುವರ್ಷಗಳಷ್ಟು ಹಳೆಯದು. ಅಂದರೆ ಅಂತಹ ಹ್ಯಾಟನ್ನು ಆಗ ಖರೀದಿಸಿರಬೇಕಾದರೆ ಹಾಗೂ ಅದು ಜರ್ಜರಿತನಾದಾಗಲೂ ಅದನ್ನೇ ಧರಿಸಬೇಕೆಂದರೆ ಮೊದಲಿನ ಸ್ಥಿತಿವಂತಿಕೆ ಉಳಿದಿಲ್ಲ ಎಂಬುದೇ ತರ್ಕವಾಗಿತ್ತು. ಹ್ಯಾಟಿನ ಮೇಲಿನ ಕಲೆಗಳನ್ನು ಅಡಗಿಸಲು ಮಸಿ ಹಚ್ಚಿದ್ದು ಆತನ ಆತ್ಮಗೌರವವನ್ನು ಸೂಚಿಸುತ್ತದೆ.

ಪೀಟರಸನ್ ಆ ಬಾತುಗೋಳಿಯನ್ನು ಕೊಯ್ದಾಗ ಅದರಲ್ಲಿ ನೀಲ ಮಾಣಿಕ್ಯ ಕಾಣಿಸಿತು. ಕೂಡಲೇ ಅದನ್ನು ಹೋಮ್ಸ್‌ನಿಗೆ ತಂದು ತೋರಿಸಿದ. ಹೋಮ್ಸ್‌ನಿಗೆ ನೆನಪಾಯಿತು. 22 ಡಿಸೆಂಬರ್‌ರಂದು ಕಾಸ್ಮೋಪೋಲಿಟನ್ ಹೊಟೆಲಿನಲ್ಲಿ ನೀಲ ಮಾಣಿಕ್ಯದ ದರೋಡೆಯಾಗಿತ್ತು. ಮೊರಕಾರ್‌ದ ಕೌಂಟೆಸ್‌ಳ ಒಡೆತನದ ಅದನ್ನು ಮಾಣಿಕ್ಯದ ಕಪಾಟಿನಿಂದ ಕದಿಯಲಾಗಿತ್ತು. ಆಗ ಅಲ್ಲಿ ಕಪಾಟಿನ ಕಬ್ಬಿಣ ಸರಳುಗಳನ್ನು ಬಿಗಿ ಮಾಡಲು ಬಂದಿದ್ದ ಹಾರ್ನರ್

ಎಂಬಾತನನ್ನು ಪೋಲೀಸರು ಬಂಧಿಸಿದ್ದರು. ಮಾಣಿಕ್ಯ ಕಳುವಾದಾಗ ಹಾರ್ನರ್ ಅಲ್ಲಿ ಕೆಲಸಮಾಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದ ಎಂಬುದನ್ನು ಹೆಡ್ ಅಟೆಂಡರ್ ಜೇಮ್ಸ್ ರೈಡರ್ ಸಾಕ್ಷಿ ಹೇಳಿದ್ದ. ತಾನು ನಿರ್ದೋಷಿ ಎಂದು ಹಾರ್ನರ್ ರಾದ್ಧಾಂತ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದು ಮೂರ್ಛೆ ಹೋದದ್ದು ಎಲ್ಲವುಗಳು ಹೋಮ್ಸ್‌ನ ಸ್ಮರಣೆಗೆ ಬಂದವು.

ನೀಲಮಾಣಿಕ್ಯಕ್ಕೂ ಹೆನ್ರಿಬೇಕರ್‌ನಿಗೂ ಯಾವುದೇ ಸಂಬಂಧವಿಲ್ಲವೆಂದು ಹೋಮ್ಸ್ ತೀರ್ಮಾನಿಸಿದ. ಆದರೆ ಆತನನ್ನು ಕಂಡು ಆ ಬಾತುಗೋಳಿಯನ್ನು ಎಲ್ಲಿಂದ ಖರೀದಿಸಿದ್ದ ಎಂಬ ಬಗೆಗೆ ಸುಳಿವು ಪಡೆಯಬೇಕೆಂದುಕೊಂಡ. ಕೂಡಲೇ ಪತ್ರಿಕೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಜಾಹೀರಾತು ನೀಡಿ ಹೆನ್ರಿಬೇಕರ್ ಎಂಬುವವರ ಹ್ಯಾಟು ಮತ್ತು ಬಾತುಗೋಳಿ ಗೂಡ್ಸ್ ಓಣಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಸಿಕ್ಕಿದೆ ಎಂದೂ, ಅದನ್ನು 221 ಬಿ ಬೇಕರ್ ಸ್ಟ್ರೀಟ್ ವಿಳಾಸದಿಂದ ಪಡೆಯಬೇಕೆಂದೂ ಸೂಚಿಸಿದ.

ಅಂದು ಸಾಯಂಕಾಲವೇ ಹೆನ್ರಿ ಬೇಕರ್ ಹೋಮ್ಸ್‌ನ ಮನೆಗೆ ಬಂದ. ತನ್ನ ಬಾತುಗೋಳಿಗೆ ಬದಲಾಗಿ ಇನ್ನೊಂದನ್ನು ಕೊಟ್ಟುದದಕ್ಕೆ ಹಾಗೂ ಹ್ಯಾಟು ಸಿಕ್ಕದ್ದಕ್ಕೆ ಸಂತಸಪಟ್ಟ. ತನ್ನನ್ನು ಕೆಲವು ಗುಂಡಾಗಳು ಬೆನ್ನಟ್ಟಿದ್ದರಿಂದ ಬಾತುಗೋಳಿಯನ್ನು ಅಲ್ಲಿಯೇ ಬಿಟ್ಟುದಾಗಿಯೂ, ತಾನು ಓಡುವಾಗ ಹ್ಯಾಟು ಬಿದ್ದಿತೆಂದೂ ವಿವರಣೆ ನೀಡಿದ. ಜಾಹೀರಾತು ನೀಡಿ ಕಳೆದ ವಸ್ತುಗಳನ್ನು ಪಡೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳುವಷ್ಟು ಸ್ಥಿತಿವಂತಿಕೆ ಇರದ್ದರಿಂದ ಅದನ್ನು ಮಾಡಲಿಲ್ಲ ಎಂದನು. (ಬರಿ ಹ್ಯಾಟನ್ನು ಗಮನಿಸಿ ಹೋಮ್ಸ್ ನೀಡಿದ್ದ ವಿವರಣೆಗಳು ಸರಿಯಾಗಿಯೇ ಇದ್ದವು ಎಂಬುದು ನಿರೂಪಕ ವ್ಯಾಟ್ಸನ್‌ನಿಗೆ ಖಚಿತವಾಯಿತು.)

ಆಲ್ಫಾ ಇನ್‌ದಲ್ಲಿ ವಿಂಡಿಗೇಟ್ ಎಂಬುವರು ಬಾತುಗೋಳಿ ಕ್ಲಬ್‌ನ್ನು ಸ್ಥಾಪಿಸಿದ್ದು ಕ್ರಿಸ್‌ಮಸ್ ಹಬ್ಬಕ್ಕೆಂದು ಪ್ರತಿತಿಂಗಳೂ ಚಂದಾ ಸಂಗ್ರಹಿಸುತ್ತಿದ್ದನು. ಆತನ ಬಳಿ ತಾನು ಬಾತುಗೋಳಿಯನ್ನು ತಂದಿದ್ದೆ. ಅನಂತರದ ಎಲ್ಲ ಸಂಗತಿಗಳು ತಮಗೆ ತಿಳಿದಿವೆ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಿ ಬೇಕರ್ ಹೇಳಿದ.

ವ್ಯಾಟ್ಸನ್‌ನನ್ನು ಕರೆದುಕೊಂಡು ಹೋಮ್ಸ್ ಆಲ್ಫಾಇನ್ ಬಳಿಗೆ ಬಂದನು. ಅಲ್ಲಿ ವಿಚಾರಣೆ ನಡೆಸಿದಾಗ ಕೊವೆಂಟ್ ಗಾರ್ಡನ್‌ದಿಂದ ಎರಡು ಡಝನ್ ಬಾತುಗೋಳಿಗಳನ್ನು ತಾನು ಖರೀದಿಸಿದ್ದಾಗಿ ಆತ ಹೇಳಿದ ಬ್ರೆಕಿನ್‌ರಿಡ್ಜ್ ಎಂಬುದು ಆ ಅಂಗಡಿಯವನ ಹೆಸರು ಎಂದೂ ಹೇಳಿದ.

ಹೋಮ್ಸ್ ಬ್ರೆಕಿನರಿಡ್ಜ್‌ನ ಅಂಗಡಿಗೆ ಬಂದನು. ಆತ ಕಲ್ಲಿಮೊಸೆಯ ಚುರುಕಾದ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿಯಾಗಿದ್ದ. ಆತನದು ನಿಷ್ಠುರ ಸ್ವಭಾವ ಆಲ್ಫಾದ ಒಡೆಯನಿಗೆ ಸರಬರಾಜು ಮಾಡಿದ್ದು ಆ ಬಾತುಗೋಳಿಯನ್ನು ಎಲ್ಲಿಂದ ಖರೀದಿಸಿದೆ ಎಂದು ಕೇಳಿದಾಗ ಆತನು ಸಿಟ್ಟಿಗೆದ್ದ. ಆತನನ್ನು ಪಂಡ್ಯಕ್ಕೆ ಎಳೆಯುವಂತೆ ಮಾಡಿ

ಆತನಿಂದ ಸರಿ ವಿಷಯ ಪಡೆದನು. ಬ್ರಿಕ್ಸಟನ್ ರಸ್ತೆಯಲ್ಲಿಯ ಶ್ರೀಮತಿ ಓಕ್‌ಷಾತ್ ಎಂಬಾಕೆಯಿಂದ ಆ ಬಾತುಗೋಳಿಗಳನ್ನು ಪಡೆದದ್ದಾಗಿ ಸಾಕ್ಷ್ಯ ತೋರಿಸಿ ಬ್ರೆಕಿನರಿಡ್ಜ್ ಪಂದ್ಯ ಗೆದ್ದ. ಅದೇ ಸಮಯಕ್ಕೆ ಒರ್ವ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿ ಅಲ್ಲಿಗೆ ಬಂದು ಬಾತುಗೋಳಿಯ ವಿಷಯಕ್ಕೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಿಸಿದಂತೆ ವಾದಕ್ಕಿಳಿದನು. ಮಾಲಿಕ ಆತನನ್ನು ದಬಾಯಿಸಿದ.

ಹೋಮ್ಸ್ ಆ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿಯೊಡನೆ ಮಾತನಾಡಿ ತಾನು ಆತನಿಗೆ ಸಹಾಯ ಮಾಡುವುದಾಗಿ ಹೇಳಿದ. ಆ ಬಗೆಗೆ ಕೋಣೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಕುಳಿತು ಚರ್ಚಿಸುವಾ ಎಂದು ಆತನನ್ನು ಕರೆದುಕೊಂಡು ತನ್ನ ಮನೆಗೆ ಬಂದನು. ಮೊದಲು ಆ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿ ತನ್ನ ಹೆಸರು ಜಾನ್ ರಾಬಿನಸನ್ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಿದ. ನಿನ್ನ ನಿಜವಾದ ಹೆಸರು ಎಂದು ಹೋಮ್ಸ್ ಮೆತ್ತಗೆ ಕೇಳಿದ. ಆ ಕೂಡಲೇ ಆತನು ತನ್ನ ನಿಜವಾದ ಹೆಸರನ್ನು ಹೇಳಿದ 'ಜೇಮ್ಸ್‌ರೈಡರ್' ಎಂದು. ಕಾಸ್ಮೋಪಾಲಿಟನ್ ಹೋಟೆಲ್ಲಿನ ಹೆಡ್ ಅಟೆಂಡಂಟ್ ಆತನಾಗಿದ್ದ ಆತನು ತನ್ನ ತಪ್ಪನ್ನು ಒಪ್ಪಿಕೊಂಡ. ತಾನು ಮಾಡಬಾರದ ಕೆಲಸ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದಾಗಿ ನಿವೇದಿಸಿದ. ನೀಲ ಮಾಣಿಕ್ಯದ ಕಳುವಿನ ರಹಸ್ಯವನ್ನು ಆತನು ಹೀಗೆ ಹೇಳಿದ.

ರೈಡರ್ ನೀಲ ಮಾಣಿಕ್ಯವನ್ನು ಕದ್ದನು. ಹಾರ್ನರ್‌ನನ್ನು ಪೋಲೀಸರು ದಸ್ತಗಿರಿ ಮಾಡಿದ ತಕ್ಷಣ ತನ್ನ ಬಳಿ ಇದ್ದ ನೀಲ ಮಾಣಿಕ್ಯವನ್ನು ಎಲ್ಲಿಯಾದರೂ ಬಚ್ಚಿಡಬೇಕಾಗಿತ್ತು. ತನ್ನ ಸೋದರಿಯ ಮನೆಗೆ ಬಂದನು. ಆಕೆ ಶ್ರೀಮತಿ ಓಕ್‌ಷಾಟ್ ಮಾಂಸಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಪ್ರಾಣಿಗಳನ್ನು ಮಾರುತ್ತಿದ್ದಳು. ಆಕೆ ಕ್ರಿಸ್‌ಮಸ್ ಕಾಣಿಕೆಯಾಗಿ ಒಂದು ಬಾತುಗೋಳಿ ಕೊಡುವುದಾಗಿ ಹೇಳಿದ್ದಳು. ಒಂದು ಬಾತುಗೋಳಿಯನ್ನು ಆರಿಸಿ ಅದಕ್ಕೆ ನೀಲ ಮಾಣಿಕ್ಯವನ್ನು ನುಂಗಿಸಬೇಕೆಂದು ತೀರ್ಮಾನಿಸಿದ್ದ. ಒಂದು ಬಿಳಿಯ ಬಾತುಗೋಳಿಯ (ಪಟ್ಟೆಯೆಳೆಯಿದ್ದ ಬಾಲ)ನ್ನು ಆಯ್ಕೆ ಮಾಡಿ ಅದಕ್ಕೆ ನೀಲ ಮಾಣಿಕ್ಯವನ್ನು ನುಂಗಿಸಿದ. ಅಂತಹ ಪಕ್ಷಿಗಳು ಎರಡು ಇವೆ ಎಂದು ಸೋದರಿ ಹೇಳಿದಳು. ಒಂದನ್ನು ಆತನಿಗೆ ಕೊಟ್ಟಳು. ತನ್ನ ಹಳೆಯ ಗೆಳೆಯನೊರ್ವ ಕಳ್ಳನಾಗಿದ್ದ. ಆತನ ಬಳಿಗೆ ಹೋಗಿ ಆ ಮಣಿಯನ್ನು ಮಾರುವ ಯೋಜನೆ ಮಾಡಿದ. ತನ್ನ ಆ ಸ್ನೇಹಿತನನ್ನು ಕಂಡು ನೀಲ ಮಾಣಿಕ್ಯ ತಂದಿರುವುದಾಗಿ ಹೇಳಿದ ಆ ಬಾತುಗೋಳಿಯನ್ನು ಕತ್ತರಿಸಿದ. ನೀಲ ಮಣಿ ಅದರಲ್ಲಿರಲಿಲ್ಲ. ಅದು ಅಂತಹದೇ ಇನ್ನೊಂದು ಪಕ್ಷಿಯ ಹೊಟ್ಟೆಯಲ್ಲಿತ್ತು ಆ ಪಕ್ಷಿ ಬ್ರೆಕಿನರಿಡ್ಜ್‌ನ ಅಂಗಡಿಗೆ ಬಂದು ಅಲ್ಫಾಇನ್ ಮಾಲಿಕನ ಮೂಲಕ ಹೆನ್ರಿ ಬೇಕರ್‌ಗೆ ಮಾರಲ್ಪಟ್ಟಿತ್ತು. ಬೇಕರನನ್ನು ಗುಂಡಾಗಳು ಬೆನ್ನಟ್ಟಿದಾಗ ಪೀಟರ್‌ಸನ್‌ನಿಗೆ ಸಿಕ್ಕು ಹೋಮ್ಸ್‌ನ ಮನೆ ಸೇರಿತ್ತು.

ತನ್ನನ್ನು ಹೇಗಾದರೂ ಮಾಡಿ ಬದುಕಿಸಬೇಕೆಂದು ರೈಡರ್ ಪ್ರಾರ್ಥಿಸಿದ.

ಆತ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದು ಅಪರಾಧವಾದರೂ ಇನ್ನು ಮುಂದೆ ಆತ ಕೆಟ್ಟ ಕೆಲಸ ಮಾಡಲಾರನೆಂದು ಹೋಮ್ಸ್‌ಗೆ ಅನಿಸಿತ್ತು. ಹಾರ್ನರ್‌ನ ವಿರುದ್ಧ ಸಾಕ್ಷಿ ಹೇಳಲು ಆತ ಇರುವುದಿಲ್ಲವಾದ್ದರಿಂದ ಹಾರ್ನರ್‌ಗೆ ಶಿಕ್ಷೆಯಾಗಬಾರದು. ಕ್ರಿಸ್‌ಮಸ್ ಸಂದರ್ಭವಿದ್ದುದರಿಂದ ಆತನನ್ನು ಕ್ಷಮಿಸಬೇಕೆಂದು ಹೋಮ್ಸ್ ತೀರ್ಮಾನಿಸಿ ಕಳುಹಿಸಿದನು.

Language Study [Text Page 93-94]

1. Fill in the blanks in the following sentences by selecting and using words from the box given below. The box contains two extra words which are not required in these sentences.

Ans : (a) The dog fitted up its ears on hearing a noise in the adjecent room.

(b) I suddenly yielded to the impulse to miss that flight.

(c) It chagrined me deeply to know that the gift I had sent her had been, by mistake, delivered to her mother.

(d) As the ship was sinking a number of thoughts pestered through his mind.

(e) Heavy artillery fire battered the town for more than an hour.

(f) There is not a vestige of truth in your story.

(g) I invited my friend to tea but he blandly told me that he was engaged in the evening.

(h) I have had a windfall in the form of a rich inheritance from my diseased uncle.

(i) A convulsive fear gripped him and he stood shaking all over.

(j) His writings are full of scintillating dialogue.

fitted, blandly, chagrined, vestige, impulse, windfall, convulsive, pestered, battered, scintillating, cocked, trivial, (Note : Extra words - cocked, trivial.)

2. Match the words in List 'A' with the meanings indicated in list 'B'. Then use these words in sentences of your own.

List 'A'		List 'B'
Ans : Putty	-	soft, easily shaped, pale-coloured oily paste.
plausible	-	seeming to be true or reasonable.
to abstract	-	to remove by drawing out gently.
whimsical	-	fanciful with strange ideas.
ingenious	-	or showing cleverness in making or having inventing things.
to deduce	-	to determine, to decide from general principles to a particular thing or fact.
ruefully	-	showing that one is sorry about it.
tallow	-	animal fats used for making candles.
to rummage	-	to turn things over and look into all the corners while trying to find something.
sedentary		-needing long sitting and only slight activity.

Explain with Reference to the Context

1. ".....Watson, you can see everything You fail, however to reason from what you see. You are too timid in drawing your inferences"

[Page 75]

Ans : We have this remark of Sherlock Holmes in detective story THE ADVENTURE OF THE BLUE CARBUNCLE written by Arthur Conan Doyle. In his detective stories Doyle has created a shrewd and intelligent detective in the character of Sherlock Holmes. The narrator of the stories is Dr. Watson. Here too, in this story we come

across a strange incident of crime where the prize arrives safely into the hands of the detective and he has only to trace the mystery of its course. Peterson is a uniformed attendant of a hotel. Some hooligans attack a man by name Henry Baker carrying a goose. Peterson rushes to protect him. The hooligans run away seeing the uniformed man and Mr. Baker also disappears leaving his goose and his hat. Holmes is a shrewd detective and a keen observer. He says many things about the owner of the hat. He asks Watson to see the hat but Watson fails to see any thing special in that hat. Holmes tells him that the owner of the hat was prosperous three years ago and now fallen on his economic and moral decline and yet has retained self respect. He remarks as above and gives explanations to his deductions.

2. **"But his wife - you said that she had ceased to love him"** **[Page 76]**

Ans : We have this remark of the narrator of the story Dr. Watson in the story THE ADVENTURE OF THE BLUE CARBUNCLE written by Arthur Conan Doyle. Peterson the uniformed attendant brings to Mr. Sherlock Holmes a dead goose and a hat and tells him of the holligans attacking a person. On seeing the hat, Holmes says many things about the owner of the hat. Mr. Watson finds it strange to note his observations. How can one say all things about its owner by merely seeing. He asks Mr. Holmes to explain. The hat is not brushed for weeks. There is the accumulation of dust on the hat. That suggests that his wife has ceased to love him. The card upon the bird's leg bears the words : To Mrs. Henry Baker. That clearly hints that Mr. Baker was bringing home the goose as a peace offering to his wife.

3. **Inspite of its youth, it has already a sinister history. There have been two murders, a vitriol thowing, a suicide and several robberies**

brought about for the sake of this forty-grain weight of crystallized charcoal. [Page 80]

OR

4. Who would think that so pretty a toy would be a purveyor to the gallows and the prison ? [Page 80]

Ans : We have these remarks of the famous detective Sherlock Holmes in the detective story THE ADVENTURE OF THE BLUE CARBUNCLE written by Arthur Conan Doyle. The precious stone belonging to the countess of Morcar was robbed on the 22nd December from the Hotel Cosmopolitan. Five days later strangely it came to Holmes' house by chance. It was found in the stomach of the stomach of a goose belonging to Mr. Henry Baker. Some roughs had attacked him and Peterson rushed to protect him. The roughs ran way seeing a uniformed man and the man had left that goose and his hat. Peterson brought them to Holmes, the bird could not be kept as it would decay. When it was cut, the carbuncle was hidden in it. When Holmes saw that carbuncle he was reminded of the robbery of it in the Hotel Cosmopolitan five days ago. Seeing the carbuncle he uttered as above. The carbuncle was twenty years old (hence 'young') but it had a sinister history. There have been two murders and a suicide and several robberies. A precious stone such as that is a purveyor to the gallows and the prison.

5. "Shillings have not been so plentiful with me as they once were" [Page 81]

OR

6. "I did not care to spend more money in a hopeless attempt at recovering them".[Page 81]

Ans : We have this remark of Mr. Henry Baker in the detective story THE ADVENTURE OF A BLUE CARBUNCLE written by Arthur Conan Doyle. Peterson, a uniformed attendant brings to Holmes a goose and a

hat and narrates him the incident as to how he got them on the street. A man was attacked by some roughs and he (peterson) run to protect the man. The roughs seeing a uniformed man ran away. The man had left his hat and goose. Strangely enough the blue carbuncle is found in the stomach of the dead goose. Holmes wanted to solve the mystery of the precious stone. He gave an advertisement and Mr. Henry Baker came to meet him. Holmes asked him as to why he did not advertise to get his goose and hat. Baker told him that he was not rich enough to afford to pay for an advertisement and more so because he did not want to spend money in a hopeless attempt at recovering them. Two things were proved here. One, Mr. Henry Baker was innocent and two, the observations of Holmes based on merely seeing hat were all correct.

7. **"I suppose that I am commuting a felony, but it is just possible that I am saving a soul"**

[Page 91]

OR

8. **"Send him to jail now and you make him a jail bird for life. Besides, it is the season of forgiveness"** **[Page 91]**

Ans : We have these remarks of Sherlock Holmes in the detective story THE ADVENTURE OF A BLUE CARBUNCLE written by Arthur Conon Doyle. A precious stone, the blue carbuncle was stolen from the show-case of the countess Moroco at the Hotel Cosmopolitan. After five days it was found in the stomach of a dead goose that by chance came to Holmes' home. Holmes began his investigation and traced the culprit. Mr. Horner a plumber was arrested as the accused in the case. The witness was the head attendant of the Hotel Mr. James Ryder. It was in fact Mr. Ryder who had planned the robbery. After robbing the precious stone, he thought of hiding it in the stomach

of the bird and further to dispose it off through his friend. The bird a white goose with a barred tail was chosen by him from his sister's farm but there were birds of the same type. The bird that had swallowed went to the market and by strange chance came to Holmes' home. Holmes was convinced that Ryder was a good fellow and that temptation had driven him for a crime. So, he let go Ryder unpunished. If Ryder would not appear against Horner, Horner would be saved. Holmes did not want Ryder to become a jail-bird. Moreover, it was the season of forgiveness and so he decided to forgive James Ryder for what he had done.

Essays

1. **What does Sherlock Holmes mean when he says that most of us can see everything but we fail to reason from what we can see ? Do you agree with this statement.**

Ans : I do agree with the statement of sherlock holmes. We see many things but we fail in reasoning out from what we can see. This is so because we observe things very casually and we never care to train our senses to see things through and thoroughly. Such an observation is called mal-observation and non-observation.

The chance events lead on to the arrival of a goose and a hat to Holmes' house. Even the smallest problems were of interest to Sherlock Holmes. Peterson, the uniformed attendant saw on the road a man walking carrying a white goose slung over his shoulder. Some roughs attacked him. One of them knocked off the man's hat. Peterson rushed to protect the stranger. Seeing an uniformed person rushing towards him, the man dropped his goose and ran away. The roughs also fled. Peterson brought that hat and goose to Holmes' home.

Holmes observed the hat scruplously. In the mean while, the narrator of the story Dr. Watson arrived. Holmes

asked him observe the hat and say something about the man. Watson took it and observed and could not make anything out of it. At that moment Holmes remarked : "Watson, you can see everything. You fail, however to reason from what you see. You are too timid in drawing your inferences". This statement of Holmes applies to most of the people.

Holmes observing the hat, could see many things. He said - 1) The owner of the hat is highly intellectual. 2) He was fairly well-to-do within the last three years, although he has now fallen upon evil days. 3) He had foresight, but has less now than formerly, pointing to a moral retrogression which when taken with the decline of his fortunes - probably due to drinking. 4) His wife has ceased to love him. 5) He is middle aged 6) He has no gas laid on in his house. 7) He is a man of self-respect.

The size of the hat (cubic capacity) indicates that the man has a large brain. That helps us to infer that he is highly intellectual. The hat is three years old and it is of the very best quality. It is worn out now and that he has not changed it suggests that he was well-to-do then and not now. The little disc and loop of the hat securer are never given with the hat. This man ordered for them suggests that he is a man of foresight. The elastic of the hat is broken and he has not replaced it suggests that he has less foresight now than formerly. He has attempted to conceal some of the stains upon the hat by applying ink and that is a sign that he has not entirely lost his self respect. He is a middle aged man and the basis of guess is that his hair is grizzled and that he has got it recently cut and he has used lime cream. The fluffy brown dust of the home gathered on the hat and that it has not been brushed for weeks is a clear indication that his wife has ceased to love him.

Dr. Watson says that he might be a bachelor. Sherlock Holmes reminds that a slip on the goose To Mrs. Henry Baker is a proof that he has a wife.

About the observation that the gas is not laid on in his house. The five tallow stains on the hat clearly tell us that he must be brought into frequent contact with burning tallow - walks upstairs at night probably with his hat in one hand and a guttering candle in the other. If there is a gas jet in his home he would never have got tallow stains.

This is how Holmes with his close observation and a profound commonsense could gather a lot of information about the man. All his observations and guesses prove to be true when Mr. Henry Baker comes to meet them. There is no mystery in this story. Every movement of Holmes is well calculated and methodical. He knows the human psychology and elicites the required answers tactfully. We see how he intelligently deals with Mr. Breckinridge to find out the suppliers name. His handling of Mr. James Ryder too implies the commonsensical approach. Holmes knows the behavioural pattern of the guilty. Thus, everything is based on cool reasoning and common place human psychology.

2. What are the qualities that make Sherlock Holmes such a clever and successful detective?

Ans : Sherlock Holmes is a man of profound study. He knows the psychology of the criminals and has a clear vision of how and why of the deviant behaviour. He knows the manoeurs of the guilty and the offenders and the criminals.

Holmes is a man of profound commonsense. He observes minutely and connects all the facts and deduces inferences. Merely seeing everything is not enough. One needs to have an insight and commonsense. Holmes gathers facts and calculates the probabilities and where he finds clues, he boldly deduces the conclusions.

As Holmes is an experienced detective, he knows the tactics of solving the problems or issues methodically. He works out the different possibilities and probabilities. He

handles the situations shrewdly. He guesses reasonably and tries to fit in the persons whom he counts in the possible list of the offenders.

Holmes has the knack of handling different persons to serve his purposes. He is quite resourceful and uses all his tricks in a meaningful manner. His handling of Breckinridge is an example of his shrewd and tactical and commonsensical approach. When he sees the whiskers, he knows to how to elicit the information of who supplied him the goose. He draws that unwilling man into a bet and gets the information.

Holmes is a lively person and mixes up with the strangers easily. His business is to know what other people do not know. There is no mystery in this story and that everything is based on cool reasoning and common place human psychology.

3. ULTIMA THULE

- J. Galsworthy

Summary : The narrator of the story remembers his old friend Utima Thule and tells us his story.

Ultima Thule, an old man always came in Kensington Gardens in the afternoons accompanied by a very small girl. They moved about playfully. His dresses did not indicate any great share of prosperity but his face was quite interesting. It had a special sort of brightness with waves of silvery hair and the shining blue eyes. His cheeks were drawn in and his lips withered.

The narrator made his acquaintance with him. But one day the narrator saw him coming alone, looking sad. He sat down on the bench with the narrator. He was talking to himself in a sort of whisper. "God cannot be like us". The narrator asked "why?" The old man said that the land-lady's seven years girl was dead. When the narrator said that he had watched her looking at the flowers, trees and othe ducks, he was happy that the narrator had seen her. He said that she was a good companion to him and that they were good friends. He regretted saying "Things don't last".

Music, he said makes one feel like a bird. He imitated the note of a black bird and it was very perfect. "Birds and flowers are wonderful things", he said. All the animals seemed to him marvellous things. He told the narrator that he was happy as he had spoken to him. He added that he made friends of the creatures and flowers.

Next time, the narrator saw him standing by rails of an enclosure holding a cat. He disliked the boys

dragging that cat with a string. The cat was badly hurt. He remarked that a cat is one of the most marvellous things in the world. He knew that the cat would die but he wanted to take that home. He thought that a little kindness might do a great deal for that. The narrator accompanied him for some distance. The old man's face looked so like a mother's when she is feeding her baby. He hoped that the cat would look quite differently the following day. He said that he would have to get in through without his land-lady's seeing. He added that he had two or three stray creatures already. The narrator wanted to accompany him to his room. He agreed.

As they drew nearer home, the oldman took a newspaper from his pocket and wrapped that round the cat. "She is a funny woman", he repeated about his landlady.

When he opened the door, the narrator saw in the hall a short, thin woman dressed in black with a sharp and bumpy face. Her voice sounded brisk and resolute. She asked him what he had got with him... (Mr. Thompson?)

Thompson answered : "Newspaper, Mrs. March". She told him that he could not take that cat upstairs. The oldman spoke in a determined voice. The narrator asked her if Mr. Thompson lived there. In the mean while the oldman ascended.

The land lady showing the man going up said that was Thompson. She expressed her dislike and remarked that he was unbearable. She said he was good but he had no sense of anything.

Mr. Thompson himself was half-starving but he fed the stray animals. The land lady asked the narrator to advise him.

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Thompson's room was fairly large with a bare floor. The place smelt of soap and a little of beasts and birds. Besides the new cat, there were three other cats and four birds they were all invalids. The birds in the cage had perched.

Thompson told the narrator that the birds would go after they are mended. He spoke about them dearly. To him all those birds and cats seemed to be marvellous.

The land-lady had stood still at the bottom of the stairs and asked the narrator if he had met Thompson she added that she didn't know why she kept him of course he was kind to her little girl. The narrator saw tears in the land-lady's eyes.

The land lady had kept him as a tenant but his keeping the stray animals and birds with him in the room was unbearable to her. She knew that she sends him out, he has nowhere to go, no relations and not a friend in the world. He was a peculiar, strange being, He himself starved but fed the stray animals that were disabled and sick.

The narrator did not see Thompson again in the garden for sometime and one day he went to meet him. At the entrance to his street, the narrator saw a lot of people collected round the bears that were led through the yellowish beast was making frantic movements in the cage. It was an amusement for the people.

A man in the audience asked the master of the animal to give him that animal. He bargained and got it paying three pence. Thompson joined the narrator. Thompson expressed that he wanted to have that poor bear. He expresses his regret that even if he could buy the beast, his land lady would not have allowed that. He said that a bear is really an extraordinary animal. "Its a marvellous creation!" he said.

They were passing through the fish shop. Thompson said : "A fish is a marvellous thing.. look at the scales. ! Do you ever see such mechanism ?" The narrator bought for him five cod's heads. Thompson carried them in a bag. He was thinking of his cats.

Thompson always talked about his strays and music. The narrator served him the food often. He had been out of a job for more than ten years. When questioned he asked not to talk about that.

His land lady had a good conscience and had terrible grudges against Thompson and yet she tolerated him. He always collected the strays and discovered the marvels of creation she allowed him. Their hands were joined by that dead child.

Thompson became very ill. The land lady shooed his strays out. He had been giving his food away to those animals. She explained how the birds and cats were dirtying her house and how Thompson led a miserable life. The doctor said that he had caught double pneumonia. The land lady nursed him.

The narrator went to see him. He looked brighter than ever. He had made his land lady to write to Mr. Jackson of some theatre. He wanted to ask Jackson to help him feed his creatures. He was not keen on his food.

He fell back, quiet at once. Presently one cat came in and others came stealing in and sat against the walls. The bird (bullfinch) came to his pillow. The sun light played on his bed. He said. The sunlight is the most marvellous thing.

Mr. Jackson of the theatre came to see Thompson. The narrator described to him the situation and about the expectation of Thompson.

Jackson told the narrator that Thompson worked at his shop for thirty years and never missed a night. He complimented Thompson as the first rate flute. The owner wanted to send out one flute player. Thompson sent in his resignation. But he could never get a place anywhere. He was kind hearted and never cared for himself. Jackson decided to take care of all his birds and cats. he hand a card to the narrator - "My. Cyril Porteous Jackson, Ultima Thule, Wimbledon. He spoke about Thompson with affection.

The land-lady too had sat there she was gazing angrily at the cat. Mr. Jackson gave the narrator his diamond ring to take care of Thompson and went out.

The following morning Thompson died. The bright angel had gone to sleep. The bird had sat on his chest looking into his face.

He had not left money for his funeral. He never thought about himself. The land lady began to cry. A telegraphic message was sent to Jackson and on the day of the funeral the narrator went to his house Ultima Thule to see if he had carried out his promise. He had kept ready an out house. In it were placed cushions against the walls and a little trough of milk. He had hung a filt bird cage. The bult pinch was dead too. The cats had refused to stay there.

Jackson had named his house Ultima Thule - First rate, the whole place was the last word in comfort. A man must have a warm corner to end his days in.

But in Thompson's 'Ultima Thule', the bull finch had died on a heart that had never known success.

ಅಲ್ಬಿಮಾ ಥುಲೆ

ಅಲ್ಬಿಮಾ ಥುಲೆ ! ಎಂಬ ಪದಗಳ ನೆನಪಾದೊಡನೆ ಓರ್ವ ಹಿರಿಯ ಸ್ನೇಹಿತನ ಕಥೆ ಬರೆಯಬೇಕೆನಿಸಿತು ಲೇಖಕರಿಗೆ ಆ ಕಥೆ ಹೀಗಿದೆ.

ಆ ಹಿರಿಯ ಸ್ನೇಹಿತನನ್ನು ಲೇಖಕರು ಕೆನ್ಸಿಂಗ್ಟನ್ ಉದ್ಯಾನವನದಲ್ಲಿ ಭೇಟಿ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದರು. ಪ್ರತಿದಿನ ಮಧ್ಯಾಸ್ಥ ಆತನು ಓರ್ವ ಚಿಕ್ಕ ಬಾಲಿಕೆಯೊಂದಿಗೆ ತೋಟಕ್ಕೆ ಬರುತ್ತಿದ್ದ. ಅವರೀರ್ವರೂ ಹೂಗಳನ್ನು, ಸಸ್ಯಗಳನ್ನು, ನೀರಿನಲ್ಲಿಯ ಪ್ರಾಣಿಗಳನ್ನು (ಬಾತುಗೋಳಿಗಳನ್ನು) ನೋಡುತ್ತ ಸಮಯ ಕಳಿಯುತ್ತಿದ್ದರು. ಆತನ ವೇಷಭೂಷಣ ನೋಡಿದರೆ ಆತನು ಅಷ್ಟೇನೂ ಸ್ಥಿತಿವಂತನಲ್ಲ ಎನಿಸುತ್ತಿತ್ತು. ಆದರೆ ಆತನ ಮುಖ ಕಲ್ಲಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಕಡೆದ ಶಿಲ್ಪದಂತೆ ಆಕರ್ಷಕವಾಗಿತ್ತು. ಬಿಳ್ಳಗಿನ ಕೂದಲು, ನೀಲಿಕಣ್ಣುಗಳು, ಗುಳಿಬಿದ್ದ ಗಲ್ಲಗಳು, ಆ ಮುಖದಲ್ಲಿ ಕಾಣುವ ಹೊಳಪು ಆಕರ್ಷಕವಾಗಿದ್ದವು.

ನಮ್ಮ ಆಸ್ಥೆಯನ್ನು ಕೆರಳಿಸುವ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿಗಳನ್ನು ನಾವು ಕೂಡಲೇ ಮಾತನಾಡಿಸುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ನಮ್ಮ ನಾಚಿಗೆ ಸ್ವಭಾವ ನಮ್ಮನ್ನು ತಡೆಯುತ್ತದೆ ಹೀಗೆ ಆಗಾಗ್ಗೆ ತಾವು ನೋಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದ ಆ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿ ಒಂದು ದಿನ ಓರ್ವನೇ ತೋಟಕ್ಕೆ ಬಂದಿದ್ದ. ಲೇಖಕರು ಕುಳಿತ ಬೆಂಚಿನ ಮೇಲೆ ಆತನೂ ಕುಳಿತುಕೊಂಡನು ''ಆ ದೇವ ನಮ್ಮಂತಿರಲಾರ !'' ಎಂದು ಪಿಸುಮಾತಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಅಂದ. ಹಾಗೇಕೆ ಎಂದು ಲೇಖಕರು ಕೇಳಿದರು. ನಮ್ಮ ಮನೆ ಮಾಲಿಕಳ ಚಿಕ್ಕ ಮಗು ತೀರಿಹೋಯಿತು ಎಂದು ಖಿನ್ನವಾಗಿ ಹೇಳಿದ. ಆ ಬಾಲಿಕೆ ನನಗೆ ಒಳ್ಳೆಯ ಸಂಗಾತಿಯಾಗಿದ್ದಳು ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಿದ. ಹಾರ್ಮನಿ ಥೇಟರಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಸಂಗೀತ ನುಡಿಸುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾಗ ನಾನು ಅಲ್ಲಿಂದ ಹೊರ ಹೋಗಬಹುದು ಎಂದು ಅನಿಸಿರಲಿಲ್ಲ. ಸಂಗೀತದ ಸೌಂದರ್ಯವೇ ಅಂತಹದು. ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿ ಅದರಲ್ಲಿ ತನ್ಮಯನಾಗಿ ಕಳೆದುಹೋಗಿ ಆನಂದಿಸುತ್ತಾನೆ. ಆತ ಒಂದು ಕಪ್ಪು ಹಕ್ಕಿಯ ಥರನೇ ಧ್ವನಿ ಹೊರಡಿಸಿದ. ಅಬ್ಬಾ ಅದು ಪಕ್ಷಿಯ ಧ್ವನಿಯೋ ಎಂಬಂತಿತ್ತು. ಹಕ್ಕಿಗಳು, ಹೂಗಳು ಅದ್ಭುತ ವಸ್ತುಗಳು ಬಂಗಾರದ ಹೂಗಳು ಎಷ್ಟೊಂದು ರಮ್ಯ ಎಂದು ಉದ್ಗರಿಸಿದ. ತನ್ನೊಡನೆ ಮಾತನಾಡಿದ್ದಕ್ಕೆ ಲೇಖಕರಿಗೆ ಧನ್ಯವಾದ ಹೇಳಿದ. ಆತನ ಭೇಟಿ ತಮಗೂ ಸಂತೋಷವನ್ನುಂಟು ಮಾಡಿದೆ ಎಂದು ಲೇಖಕರು ಹೇಳಿದರು.

ತಾನು ಪ್ರಾಣಿ, ಪಕ್ಷಿ ಹೂಗಳೊಡನೆ ಸ್ನೇಹಮಾಡುದಾಗಿ ಆತ ಹೇಳಿದ. ಮತ್ತೊಂದು ಸಲ ಲೇಖಕರು ಆತನನ್ನು ಕಂಡದ್ದು ಒಂದು ಸ್ಥಳದ ಸುತ್ತಲಿನ ಬೇಲಿಯ ಬಳಿ. ಆತ ಒಂದು ಬಿಡಾಡಿ ಬೆಕ್ಕನ್ನು ತನ್ನ ತೋಳುಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಹಿಡಿದಿದ್ದ. ಹುಡುಗರನ್ನು ನಾನು ಮೆಚ್ಚುವುದಿಲ್ಲ ಎಂದ ದಾರಕಟ್ಟಿ ಬೆಕ್ಕನ್ನು ಎಳೆದಾಡಿ

ಅದನ್ನು ನೀರಲ್ಲಿ ಮುಳುಗಿಸಲು ಯತ್ನಿಸುತ್ತಿದ್ದರು. ಆ ಬೆಕ್ಕು ತೀವ್ರ ಸಂಕಷ್ಟದ ಸ್ಥಿತಿಯಲ್ಲಿತ್ತು. ಜಗತ್ತಿನಲ್ಲಿಯ ಅದ್ಭುತಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಬೆಕ್ಕು ಕೂಡ ಒಂದು ಎಂದನಾತ. ಅದನ್ನ ತನ್ನ ಮನೆಗೆ ಒಯ್ದು ಉಪಚರಿಸುತ್ತೇನೆ ಎಂದ. ಅದು ಸಾಯುವ ಸ್ಥಿತಿಯಲ್ಲಿತ್ತು. ಲೇಖಕರಿಗೆ ಆತನ ಬಗೆಗೆ ಕುತೂಹಲವನಿಸಿತು ಆತನೊಡನೆ ಆತನ ಮನೆಗೆ ಹೋದರು.

ತಾನು ಬಾಡಿಗೆಗೆ ಪಡೆದ ಕೋಣೆಯ ಮಾಲಿಕಳು ವಿಚಿತ್ರ ಮಹಿಳೆ, ಆಕೆಗೆ ಇಂತಹ ಪ್ರಾಣಿಗಳಿಂದರಾಗದು ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಿದ. ಆಕೆ ಅತ್ಯಂತ ಶಿಸ್ತಿನವಳು ಎಂದು ಆಕ್ಷೇಪಣೆಯ ಧ್ವನಿಯಲ್ಲಿಯೇ ಹೇಳಿದ.

ಆತನ ಕೋಣೆ ಇರುವ ಕಟ್ಟಡವನ್ನು ಪ್ರವೇಶಿಸುತ್ತಿದ್ದಂತೆ ಮಾಲಿಕಳು ಹಾಜರಾದಳು. ಕಾಗದದಲ್ಲಿರುವುದೇನು ಎಂದು ಥಾಂಪ್ಸನ್‌ನನ್ನು ಕೇಳಿದಳು. ಅದು ವೃತ್ತ ಪತ್ರಿಕೆ ಎಂದನಾತ. ಆ ಬೆಕ್ಕನ್ನು ನೀನು ಮೇಲೆ ಒಯ್ಯುವಂತಿಲ್ಲ ಎಂದಳು. ನನ್ನನ್ನು ತಡೆದರೆ ನೋಟೀಸು ಕೊಡುತ್ತೇನೆ ಎಂದು ಆತನು ನಿರ್ಧಾರದ ಧ್ವನಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಹೇಳಿದ. ಈತನನ್ನು ಸಹಿಸುವುದೇ ಅಸಾಧ್ಯವಾಗಿದೆ ಆತನ ಹೃದಯ ಒಳ್ಳೆಯದು ಆದರೆ ಆತನಿಗೆ ಬುದ್ಧಿಯಿಲ್ಲ. ತನ್ನ ಕೋಣೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಆತನು ಏನೇನು ಇರಿಸಿಕೊಂಡಿದ್ದಾನೆ ಎಂಬುದನ್ನು ನೋಡಿದರೆ ಅರ್ಥವಾಗುತ್ತದೆ ತನಗೇ ಅರೆಬರೆ ಉಪವಾಸ, ಅಂತಹದರಲ್ಲಿ ಅವುಗಳಿಗೆ ಉಣಿಸುತ್ತಾನೆ. ಆತನಿಗೆ ಒಳ್ಳೆ ಉಪದೇಶ ಮಾಡಿರಿ ಎಂದು ಆಕೆ ಲೇಖಕರಿಗೆ ಕೇಳಿಕೊಂಡಳು.

ಥಾಂಪ್ಸನ್‌ನ ಕೋಣೆ ಸುಮಾರಾಗಿ ದೊಡ್ಡದಾಗಿತ್ತು. ಒಂದು ಅಡ್ಡಲಾದ ಕಪಾಟಿನ ಮೇಲೆ ನೀರಿನ ಹೂಜಿ ಇತ್ತು. ಕೈ ತೊಳೆಯುವ ಒಂದು ಬೇಸಿನ್, ಕೋಣೆಯ ತುಂಬ ಸಬಕಾರದ ಮತ್ತು ಪ್ರಾಣಿ ಪಕ್ಷಿಗಳ ವಾಸನೆ ಇತ್ತು. ಪಕ್ಷಿಗಳು ಮಾಡಿದ ಹೊಲಸು ಅಲ್ಲಲ್ಲಿ ಕಾಣುತ್ತಿತ್ತು. ಈಗ ತಾನೇ ತಂದ ಬೆಕ್ಕಿನ್ನೊಳಗೊಂಡಂತೆ ಅಲ್ಲಿ ನಾಲ್ಕು ಬೆಕ್ಕುಗಳಿದ್ದವು, ನಾಲ್ಕು ಪಕ್ಷಿಗಳಿದ್ದವು ಹಾಗೂ ಒಂದು ಕಾಡು ಹಕ್ಕಿ ಇತ್ತು. ಅವೆಲ್ಲವೂ ಅಸ್ವಸ್ಥವೋ, ವಿಕಲಾಂಗವೋ ಆಗಿದ್ದವು. ಲೇಖಕರಿಗೆ ಆ ಕಾಡು ಹಕ್ಕಿಯನ್ನು ತೋರಿಸುತ್ತ ಇಂತಹ ಅದ್ಭುತವಾದುದನ್ನು ನೀವೆಲ್ಲಿಯಾದರೂ ನೋಡಿರುವಿರಾ ? ಎಂದ.

ಲೇಖಕರು ಮಹಡಿ ಇಳಿದು ಬರುವಾಗ ಮನೆಯ ಮಾಲಕಿ ನಿಂತಿದ್ದಳು. ಆತನಿಗೆ ಇರಲು ಅವಕಾಶ ಕಲ್ಪಿಸಿಕೊಟ್ಟಿದ್ದು ಆತ ತನ್ನ ಮಗಳನ್ನು ಪ್ರೀತಿಯಿಂದ ನೋಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತಿದ್ದಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಎಂದಳು. ಆಕೆಯ ಕಣ್ಣಲ್ಲಿ ನೀರು ಕಾಣಿಸಿಕೊಂಡವು ಆತನಿಗೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಿಕರಿಲ್ಲ, ಸ್ನೇಹಿತರಿಲ್ಲ, ವಿಚಿತ್ರ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿ ಹವೆ ಸೇವಿಸಿ ಬದುಕಿದ್ದಾನೆ. ಇಷ್ಟಾದರು ಬೆಕ್ಕುಗಳಿಗೆ ಉಣಿಸುತ್ತಾನೆ. ಅಬ್ಬಾ ಆ ಪ್ರಾಣಿಗಳು, ಸಹಿಸಲಸಾಧ್ಯ ಎಂದಳಾಕೆ.

ಕೆಲದಿನಗಳವರೆಗೆ ತೋಟದಲ್ಲಿ ಥಾಂಪ್ಸನ್ ಕಾಣಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳಲಿಲ್ಲ. ಲೇಖಕರು ಆತನನ್ನು ಭೇಟಿಮಾಡಲು ಆತನಲ್ಲಿಗೆ ಬಂದರು. ಅವನಿಗಿಷ್ಟು ತಿನಿಸಿಬೇಕೆಂದು ಅವರಿಗನಿಸಿತು. ಮೀನದ ಆಹಾರವನ್ನು ತರಿಸಿದರು. ಅದನ್ನೆಲ್ಲ ಕಟ್ಟಿಸಿಕೊಂಡು ಆತ ಹೋದ. ತನ್ನ ಪ್ರಾಣಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಒಳ್ಳೆ ಆಹಾರವೆಂದು ಆತ ಯೋಚಿಸಿದಂತೆ ಲೇಖಕರಿಗೆ ತೋರಿತು.

ಮತ್ತೊಂದು ದಿನ ಆತನಲ್ಲಿಗೆ ಹೋದಾಗ ಆತ ತೀರ ಅಸ್ವಸ್ಥನಾಗಿ ಹಾಸಿಗೆ ಹಿಡಿದಿದ್ದ. ದ್ವಿವಿಧ ಪುಪ್ಪಸರೋಗಬಾಧೆಗೀಡಾಗಿದ್ದ. ಆ ಮಾಲಕಿ ಆತನನ್ನು ಉಪಚರಿಸುತ್ತಿದ್ದಳು. ತಾನು ಸಾಯುತ್ತೇನೆ ಎಂದು ಆತನಿಗನಿಸಿತ್ತು. ಮಾಲಕಿಗೆ ಹೇಳಿ ತನ್ನ ಮೊದಲಿನ ಉದ್ಯೋಗಪತಿ ಥಿಯೇಟರ್‌ನ ಜಾಕ್ಸನ್‌ನಿಗೆ ಒಂದು ಕಾಗದ ಬರೆಸಿದ್ದ.

ಜಾಕ್ಸನ್ ಆತನನ್ನು ನೋಡಲು ಬಂದನು. ಥಾಂಪ್ಸನ್‌ನ ಬಗೆಗೆ ಆತನಿಗೆ ವಿಶೇಷ ಮಮಕಾರವಿತ್ತು. ಅವರ ಅಂಗಡಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಮೂವತ್ತು ವರ್ಷಗಳ ಕಾಲ ಆತ ಕೊಳಲು ಬಾರಿಸುತ್ತಿದ್ದ. ಒಂದು ದಿನವೂ ತಪ್ಪಿಸಿರಲಿಲ್ಲ. ಮಾಲಿಕನಿಗೆ ಕೊಂಚ ಆರ್ಥಿಕ ತೊಂದರೆ ಎದುರಾದಾಗ ಸಂಗೀತ ಕೂಟದಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾರಾದರೊಬ್ಬರನ್ನು ಕೆಲಸದಿಂದ ವಜಾ ಮಾಡಬೇಕೆಂದ. ಬೇರಾರಿಗೂ ತೊಂದರೆಯಾಗದಿರಲಿ ಎಂದು ಥಾಂಪ್ಸನ್ ರಾಜೀನಾಮೆ ನೀಡಿ ಹೊರಬಂದಿದ್ದ. ಅನಂತರ ಆತನಿಗೆ ಎಲ್ಲಿಯೂ ಉದ್ಯೋಗ ಸಿಕ್ಕಿರಲಿಲ್ಲ.

ತನ್ನ ಸಾವಿನ ನಂತರ ತನ್ನ ಪ್ರಾಣಿಗಳ ಆರೈಕೆಯನ್ನು ಜಾಕ್ಸನ್ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಾನೆ ಎಂಬುದೇ ಥಾಂಪ್ಸನ್‌ನ ಭರವಸೆಯಾಗಿತ್ತು. ಜಾಕ್ಸನ್ ಅದಕ್ಕೋಸ್ಕರ ತಕ್ಷಣದ ವೆಚ್ಚಕ್ಕೆಂದು ತನ್ನ ಬೆರಳಿನಲ್ಲಿಯ ವಜ್ರದುಂಗರವನ್ನು ಕೊಟ್ಟು ಹೋದ.

ಒಂದು ದಿನ ಬೆಳಿಗ್ಗೆ ಥಾಂಪ್ಸನ್ ಶೀರಿಹೋದ. ಜಾಕ್ಸನ್ ಆತನ ಪ್ರಾಣಿಗಳ ರಕ್ಷಣೆಗಾಗಿ ತನ್ನ ಬಂಗಲೆಯ ಹೊರಮನೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ವಿಶೇಷ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದ. ಮೊದಲ ರಾತ್ರಿ ಅಲ್ಲಿ ಥಾಂಪ್ಸನ್‌ನ ಬೆಕ್ಕುಗಳು ಚೆನ್ನಾಗಿಯೇ ಇದ್ದವು. ಎರಡನೆಯ ರಾತ್ರಿ ಅವುಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಮೂರು ಓಡಿ ಹೋದವು. ಅವು ಎಲ್ಲಿಯೂ ಕಾಣಿಸಿಗಲಿಲ್ಲ. ಎಲ್ಲ ತರದ ಸೊಗಸಾದ ಖಾದ್ಯಗಳನ್ನು (ಅವುಗಳಿಗೆ ಇಷ್ಟವಾದವುಗಳು) ಇರಿಸಿದ್ದರೂ ಅವು ಅಲ್ಲಿಂದ ಹೊರಟು ಹೋದವು. ಜಾಕ್ಸನ್ ನಿರಾಶೆಯಿಂದ ಹೇಳಿದ. ಆತ ಹೇಳುತ್ತಿರುವಾಗಲೇ ಅರ್ಧ ಕಿವಿಮಾತ್ರವೇ ಇದ್ದ ಬೆಕ್ಕು ಓಡಿಹೋಯಿತು. 'ಪಶುಗಳ ವಿಕಾರಗಳು' ಎಂದ ಜಾಕ್ಸನ್ ಅನಂತರ ಅವರು ಪಂಜರದ ಬಳಿಗೆ ಹೋದರು. ''ಅದು ಕಾಡು ಹಕ್ಕಿಗೋಸ್ಕರವೇ?'' ಲೇಖಕರು ಕೇಳಿದರು. ''ಅದು ಹಿಡಿಯಲು ಹೋದರೆ

ಕೈಗೆ ಸಿಕ್ಕರೆ ಥಾಂಪ್ಸನ್‌ನ ಎದೆಯ ಮೇಲೆ ಪವಡಿಸಿ ಸತ್ತು ಹೋಯಿತು'' ಈ ಮನೆ 'ಅಲ್ಟಿಮಾ ಥುಲೆ' ಅದಕ್ಕೆ ಒಳ್ಳೆಯದನ್ನೇ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿತ್ತೋ ಏನೋ ಎಂದು ಜಾಕ್ಸನ್ ಹೇಳಿದ.

''ಅಲ್ಟಿಮಾ ಥುಲೆ'' ಎಂದು ಮನೆಗೆ ಹೆಸರಿಟ್ಟದ್ದೇಕೆ ಎಂದು ಲೇಖಕರು ಕೇಳಿದರು. ಇದು ವಿಶಿಷ್ಟವಾಗಿದೆಯಲ್ಲವೇ ಎಂದ ಜಾಕ್ಸನ್ ''ಮೊದಲ ದರ್ಜೆ; ಸೌಲಭ್ಯಗಳಿಗೆ ಅದುವೇ ಅಂತಿಮ ಪದ'' ಎಂಬುದೇ ಅರ್ಥವಲ್ಲವೇ ? ಲೇಖಕರು ವಿವರಿಸಿದರು.

''ಇದಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ನಾನು ಬಹಳಷ್ಟು ವೆಚ್ಚ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದೇನೆ. ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿ ತನ್ನ ಅಂತಿಮ ದಿನಗಳನ್ನು ಕಳೆಯಲು ಬೆಚ್ಚಗಿನ ತಾಣವೊಂದು ಬೇಕಲ್ಲವೇ ? 'ಅಲ್ಟಿಮಾ ಥುಲೆ' ಯಲ್ಲಿ ಯಶಸ್ಸು ಸೇರಿಕೊಂಡಿದೆ'' ಎಂದನು ಜಾಕ್ಸನ್. ಯಶಸ್ಸು ಎಂದರೇನು ಎಂಬುದನ್ನೇ ಅರಿಯದ ಆ ಕಾಡುಹಕ್ಕಿ ಆ ವೃದ್ಧನ (ಥಾಂಪ್ಸನ್) 'ಅಲ್ಟಿಮಾ ಥುಲೆ'ಯಲ್ಲಿ ಆತನ ಹೃದಯದ ಮೇಲೆಯೇ ಒರಗಿ ಪ್ರಾಣ ಬಿಟ್ಟ ಚಿತ್ರ ಲೇಖಕರ ಮನಸ್ಸಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಸುಳಿಯಿತು.

Explain with Reference to the Context

1. **But it was his face that reveted attention.**
[Page 95]

OR

2. **Thin, cherry-red and wind dried as old wood, it had a special sort of brightness, with its spikes and waves of silvery hair and blue eyes which seemed to shine**

Ans : This remark of John Galsworthy is from his story ULTIMA THULE. Telling the story of a strange man with a lovely heart, the author begins with his first acquaintance with the man. He first saw him Kensington Gardens where he came in the afternoons accompanied by a very small girl. They were lost in seeing the birds, flowers, trees and fishes in the pond. He wore an overcoat and broad-brimmed hat and trousers and shoes. Indeed his costume did not indicate any great share of prosperity. But it was his face that attracted the attention. It was a thin, cherry-red and dried face but it had a special sort of brightness,

with its spikes and waves of silvery hair and blue eyes which shone. His cheeks could blow the wind and he imitated the sounds of various birds. He was always seen lost in his observation of the birds and fishes and trees and bushes.

3. **Those who rouse our interest are generally the last people we speak to, for interest seems to set up a kind of special shyness. [Page 96]**

Ans : This remark occurs in the story ULTIMA THULE written by John Galsworthy. The author used to see an old man coming to the kensington Garden in the afternoons accompanied by a very small girl. He was an ordinary man but his face had a special appeal. He used to observe the shrubs, trees, flowers and fishes silently. The author used to observe him but did not usually talk to him. After quite a time he spoke to the old man. The author comments on the human attitude in general with his remark (as above). We normally speak to the persons lately who rouse our interest. It is because the interest seems to set up a kind of special shyness.

4. **"Yes, she was a great companion to an old man like me". [Page 96]**

OR

5. **"We were great friends ! But I couldn't expect it. Things don't last, do they ? [Page 96]**

Ans : We have these remarks of Thompson in the story ULTIMA THULE written by John Galsworthy. The strange and peculiar man used to come to the Kensington Gardens in the afternoons along with a very small girl. Both of them used to see the shrubs, trees, birds, fishes. He was a silent man. He was imitating the birds. His face had a special sort of brightness. Some days later he came to the garden alone. The author who used to see him talked to him. The man spoke little. He informed the author that the seven

year girl of his land-lady was dead. He added that she was his great companion. He found it a great loss and remarked that things don't last. The transitoriness of happiness and uncertainities of human lives had touched his feelings and had a left profound sense of regret. He was a sort of reflecting person.

6. **"I think a cat is one of the most marvellous things in the world. Such a depth of life in it". [Page 97]**

OR

7. **"You'll find this'll be quite a different cat tomorrow. I shall have to get in, though without my landlady seeing, a funny woman! I have two or three strays already" [Page 97]**

Ans : We have these utterances of Thompson in the story ULTIMA THULE written by John Galsworthy. The old man had the habit of caring the animals. He was particularly fond of the cats. He was very kind-hearted and loved the beasts and animals. He used to pickup wretched and disabled street cats and help them get well. He himself was very poor but used to feed such creatures. His landlady objected to his keeping the stray dirty creatures in his room. She tolerated him only because he was very kind to her dead daughter. Thompson was so fond of the animals and birds who used to say that they are marvellous creatures. He had abused the boys dragging a sick cat and had taken that to his custody.

8. **"I don't deny his heart ; but he's got no sense of anything. Goodness knows what he hasn't got up there. I wonder I keep him. An old man like that ought to know better, half-starving himself to feed them". [Page 99]**

Ans : We have these words of the land lady who had let her room to Thompson in the story ULTIMA THULE

written by John Galsworthy. Thompson, a very lonely and an old man was a kindly soul. He loved animals and particularly cared all the street strays. The sick and the disabled creatures were picked by him. His room was filled with such creatures. Though he himself was half-starving, he fed them. His land-lady always objected his keeping of such creatures. She was not against his caring the creatures. But his thought less love of animals and making his room filthy with such creatures when he himself was half-starving she disliked. She tolerated him and kept him as a tenant only because he was utterly unselfish and because he loved her little doughter who had died.

9. **"I think I'm going to die. I'm very weak. It's lucky there's nobody to mind. If only he'd come soon".** **[Page 103]**

OR

10. **"I wish you'd take that wire off the window, I want my cats. She turned them out. I want him to promise me to take them, and bully-boy and feed them with my money, when I'm dead"** **[Page 103]**

OR

11. **Did you ever see anything more wonderful than that sunlight ? It's really marvellous!"** **[Page 103]**

Ans : We have these remarks of Thompson, and old man, very kind hearted and the nature's creature in the story ULTIMA THULE written by John Galsworthy. The poor old man Thompson was a lover of music and nature. To him sounded all the creatures of nature lovely and marvellous. To him the sunlight, water, birds, shrubs, beasts were all very lovely and marvellous. He cared for the disabled and sick stray cats. He nursed the disabled and sick birds. Though he himself half-starved he fed those

creatures with love. He was lonely and no relations and no friends. When he fell ill and was sure he would die he had asked his land-lady to write a letter to his old employer Jackson. He was looking forward to the arrival of Jackson. He wanted Jackson to feed his animals after his death. Even in such a moment as that he felt that the sunlight is a marvellous thing. Thus, Thompson was absolutely self-less and worshipped nature accepting all its laws. The transitoriness of good things prompted in him a sense of regret but did not dim his optimism. His love and concern for the birds and animals, particularly the sick and disabled was praise worthy. Himself half-starving he fed them.

12. **"Cats ! Why not ! I'll take his old cats on... I'll see to his bird, too. If I can't give them a better time than ever they have here, it'll be funny!" [Page 105]** **OR**

13. **"Why, he was with us at the Harmony for thirty years that's time, you know ; I made my fortune in it." [Page 105]**

Ans : We have these remarks of the proprietor of the Harmony Theatre Mr. Jackson in the story ULTIMA THULE written by John Galsworthy. Thompson, a musician who played his excellently had worked in the Harmony Theatre for thirty years. He did not miss even a single day. When Jackson had hard times he wanted one among the musical company to go out. He asked for Thompson's advice. Thompson was a large-hearted and kind-hearted man. He did not want anybody suffer. So, he resigned. As Thompson was sixty by then he could not get any employment. He was alone and there were no relations and friends. He half-starved but loved the stray cats, disabled birds and nourished them. When he was on the death bed, he sent a word for his earlier master Jackson. Mr. Jackson came to meet him and promised to look after his cats and birds. He was too eager to help Thompson

remembering his services to the Harmony Theatre. He says as above to the author who sat beside the dying Thompson.

14. **They've had tripe, and liver and milk - as much as ever they liked. And cod's heads, you know - they're very fond of them. I must say it's a bit of disappointment.** **OR**

15. **"Perversity of the brutes !"** **OR**

16. **The little beggar wouldn't himself be caught and the second morning, when they went up, there he lay on the old chap's body, dead.** **OR**

17. **"Oh, yes, 'Ultima Thule' would have done him well!"**

Ans : We have these remarks of Jackson in the story ULTIMA THULE written by John Galsworthy. Thompson as a flute player served in the Harmony Theatre for thirty years. He was a kind hearted dedicated soul. He did not miss a single day. When Jackson was in trouble and wanted to send out one musician, Thompson had resigned. He could not get an employment any where and lived a poor life. He loved the animals particularly the sick and disabled. He caught the sick cats and birds and fed them, nursed them with love. Though himself half-starving he fed the animals. When death was near he sent a word to his former employer and Jackson promptly met him and promised to fulfill his wish. And accordingly he made a fine provision of an out-home and brought Thompson's cats and birds. Though provided all comforts and rich food, they did not stay there. When the servants went to bring the bull finch, it was found dead on the heart of the dead Thompson. Love is all-important but Jackson only thinks in terms of luxuries and comforts.

Essays

1. **Sketch in your own words the character of the oldman Thompson.** **OR**
2. **Thompson was a very kind-hearted man. Bring out his selflessness in your own words.**

Ans : The old man had no relations and no friends, He was past sixty years and lived alone in a room of a land lady who was kind to him. The old man loved nature and viewed the birds, bushes, animals and fishes, sunlight and even the beasts as the marvellous creatures. He loved them and acted as their guardian. He was very sympathetic even to the stray creatures especially the sick and disabled. He collected the stray cats that were sick and disabled and brought them home and nourished them with fond love. Though he himself was half-straved, he fed them. There were four cats and some birds and a bull finch in his room. He loved the seven year girl of the land lady and she had become his companion. She died when even she was just seven and he missed her very much.

The land lady was kind to him as he cared and loved her child. But she hated his bringing the stray creatures and their dirtying her house. But she tolerated because the old man was kind and self-less. His indecency could not be tolerated by her and she always objected him bringing and keeping such dirty animals.

Thompson worked for thirty years as a flute player in the Harmony Theatre. He was an excellent singer and a dutiful, sincere worker. He loved music and played heartily. He never missed his duty even for a single day. He was lovable and everybody liked him. Mr. Jackson, the owner of the Harmony Theatre had some tough time and wanted to remove one musician. He asked Thompson to suggest who could be sent out. Thompson was then 60 years old. He did not want any of his colleagues to suffer and so he

resigned. This shows his concern for the group. He said that he could get some work somewhere. But as he was old, he could not find any employment and suffered poverty.

But then he never regretted, never complained. He was not interested in the worldly things. He enjoyed seeing the natural objects, animals and birds. He spoke little and always picked up the stray cats and birds that suffered sickness and disableness. He fondly nursed them.

When he got ill and felt that he would not live, he sent a word to Jackson. His only wish was that after his death, his animals and birds be cared by Jackson. Jackson prompted came to see him and promised to fulfil his wish. He had not left the money for his funeral. He never thought about himself.

The land lady who always objected Thompson to bring the dirty stray animals home. But she took care of him when he had take ill. Though he himself was half-fed, he cared for the sick and disabled creatures.

The animals did not live in the comfortable house of Jackson. Though he provided them comforts and rich eatables they fled away. The bull finch died on the heart of the dead man. Such was the bond of love and affection. Thompson was a rare kind of man, humane and helping, loving and caring.

3. **The land lady didn't like the old man's habits and yet she said after his death, "I am glad I kept him though'. How do you account for this contradictory attitude of hers ?**

Ans : The land lady was kind. She liked the good qualities of Thompson. She was grateful to him for he loved her little girl and took her to the garden. The love he showed to the little girl was in itself a precious thing. She knew that Thompson was selfless and his love for animal is praise worthy.

But the land lady was a practical woman. She dislikes Thompson's thoughtless attitude. He was himself half-fed. He was poor. He had no relatives and not a friend. He was shabby and lived wrecklessly. The birds and the stray cats were dirtying the house. He was jobless. The indecent way of life of Thompson was irritating. He had not kept his room tidy. It was spoiled. The birds perched on the floor and the walls.

Thus, the land lady was torn between her sympathy for the old Thompson and his thoughtless petting of the stray animals. He was selfless but that does not justify his thoughtless indecent living. He was himself half-fed but used to feed the stray creatures. He had not left money for his funeral. Dreadful, the way he never thought about himself.

This was the situation but true to her liking of the man, she tolerated all his thoughtless actions. She even spent money for his treatment. Thus, there is no contradiction but a mixture of liking and disliking complexes. The landlady was a woman of conscience and she tolerated this tenant much against the practical norms of his living. As a land lady she had to protect her interests of maintaining the house.

4. **Why was Jackson's house called "Ultima Thule"? Did the old man's pet strays live happily at "Ultima Thule" after the old man's death ? What happened to them ?** **OR**

5. **Do the events in the story justify the name "Ultima Thule" given to Mr. Jackson's house? Which was the real "Ultima Thule"?**

Ans : Jackson was the proprietor of the Harmony Theatre. He had earned sufficiently to lead a luxurious living. He had built a very nice house which contained every comfort. He was a man of taste and wanted to call

it differently. He wanted his well-furnished home to be viewed distinctly. Therefore, he chose a unique name. Ultima Thule which meant "First-rate. The whole place was the last word in comfort". This gave him a satisfaction. He had spent time and money to give that home a shape. He also believed that a man must have a warm corner to end his days in. He wanted to live decently and comfortably. Thus, Ultima Thule for him was a place where one can live happily. He cared for more for material possessions than the spiritual values. As a businessman he cared for material comforts and thought that material facilities and comforts can give man the real happiness. He believed in it too. Therefore, he could not think of happiness in any other terms.

When an occasion came to him to help his old employee, he was glad to serve him. He was a gentleman and thoughtfully remembered Thompson's services to him. He acknowledged that and was eager to show his kindness to Thompson. He did his duty in right earnest. But what he believed was proved wrong. He thought that with his money he could easily fulfill the promise he had made to the dying man.

He did his duty with a large heart. He got his out house thoroughly ready for putting in Thompson's strays. He arranged the best food for them. He thought and believed that the cats and birds would be happy there.

The first night the animals seemed all right. The second day there were only three of them left there and on the third day they all fled away. They refused to drink the best and sufficient quantity of milk. He had got a gilt bird cage. It was one of the largest and had every luxury the heart of bird could want. That was made for bull finch. But when his men had gone to catch it, the first day it couldn't be caught and on the second day it was found dead on the chest of the deadmean (Thompson). Jackson regretted that "Ultima Thule" would have done well.

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The cats and the bird longed for love and they were happy with Thompson, though ill-fed. Jackson's concept of happy living was based on material comforts and considerations. His home was the first rate luxury and had every comfort. He was happy thinking that Ultima Thule is best suited to a man to have a warm corner to end one's days in. But even the stray cats had rejected such a place.

For Thompson's strays and the birds, the 'Ultima Thule' was his house which showed them kindness and love they needed.

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4. GRIEF

- Anton Chekov

Summary : Iona Potapov is a poor cab driver. He is pale and looks like a ghost. He sits motionless and his horse is also quite pale and remain motionless. They wait in the yard with no fare and the street becomes busy as evening draws.

A passenger comes and Iona wakes up from his thoughts. The officer mutters angrily and charges that he does not how to drive. The people in the street also abuse for his thoughtless driving. A passer by who has run across the road and rubbed his shoulder against the horse's nose looks at Iona furiously.

Iona tells the officer that his son Barin died that week. The high fever was the cause of death. The officer asks him to drive properly. "Turn round ! the devil. Have you popped off, old doggie, eh ? Use your eyes!" sounded the words from the darkness.

The cab-driver stretched his neck and brandished his whip. He turned and looked at his passenger. The officer had closed his eyes.

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When he reached the destination, the officer got down. He stopped by the tavern and sat up on his seat and again remained motionless. The snow once more began to cover him and his horse. An hour passed. Then along the foot path there was quarrelling and the noise of heavy shoes and there came three young men, two of them tall and lanky, the third one short and humpbacked. They ordered for the cab. They were ready to give ten kopecks.

Iona picked up the reins. Ten kopecks for the police bridge was not a fair price. The youngmen were talking. They were using bad language. They discussed hotly as to who two should sit. After wrangling and abusing, they got into the cab. They decided that the hump back should stand as he was the smallest. They muttered that the cab was the worst in all petersburg. They asked him to hurry up.

The lanky one said that his head seemed to burst for he had drunk a lot the previous night. The other man said that the lanky lied. The lanky said that he was speaking the truth.

Iona exclaimed, "what gay young gentlemen!" The humpbacked man scolded him as a pest and remarked that his was a bad driving. He asked Iona to use the whip.

Iona listened to the insults hurled at him. Slowly the feeling of loneliness was leaving him. The youngmen talked a lot. He waited for a temporary silence. Then he turned round and told them that his son died that week.

The hump back said at they had all to die one day and he urged his friends to stop the cab and walk fast to the destination. They scolded Iona for not driving fast the cab. Iona felt the blows. They were gay young gentlemen, he said to himself the lanky one asked him if

he was married. Iona expressed his grief. He said that his son had died and he was alive.

Iona turned round to tell them how his son died but at that moment the hump back announced that thier destination had arrived. Iona watched them disappear through the dark entrance. Once more he was alone and again surrounded by silence.

His grief which had abated for a short while returned and troubled his heart. He anxiously looked and searched among the crowds to find if there is one person who would listen to him. But the crowds hurried by without noticing him or his trouble. His was an immense, illimitable grief. It seemed as if his grief would flow over the whole earth if it was poured out. It had concealed itself in such an insignificant shell that no one could see it even by day and with a light.

Iona saw a hall-porter and decided to talk to him. The porter asked him to move on and he moved on. He saw it was useless to turn to people for help. He returned to the stable. People had slept and Iona regretted having returned too early. He had not earned sufficiently. A young cab-driver gotup from his sleep and stretched towards a bucket of water.

Iona asked him if he wanted a drink. The young man was ready but when Iona began his story of his dead son, the youngman went to sleep. Iona sighed and stretched his head.

Iona wanted to talk. It would soon be a week since his son died and he had not been able to speak about that properly to anyone. One must tell that slowly and carefully, how his son fell ill, how he suffered, what he said before he died. Every detail of the funeral must be told. His daughter Annissia had stayed in the village and he must talk about her also. The listener would

gasp, sign and sympathise with him. It was better to talk to women who would easily sob.

Iona put his hat on and went to the stable to his horse. He wanted to speak to someone he spoke to his old horse. It listened and breathed over its master's hand. Iona told his horse the whole story.

ದುಃಖ

ನನ್ನ ದುಃಖವನ್ನು ಯಾರಿಗೆ ಹೇಳಲಿ ? ಎಂಬುದು ಅಯೋನಾ ಪೊಟಾಪೋನ್‌ನ ದುಗುಡವಾಗಿತ್ತು. ಆತ ಬಡ ಟಾಂಗಾವಾಲಾ. ಮುಸ್ಸಂಜೆಯ ಸಮಯ ಹಿಮ ಬೀಳಲಾರಂಭಿಸಿತ್ತು. ರಸ್ತೆಯ ದೀಪಗಳು ಹತ್ತಿಕೊಳ್ಳಲಾರಂಭಿ ಸಿದ್ದವು. ಅಯೋನಾ ಕಳೆಗುಂದಿದ ಮುಖ, ಬಾಗಿದ ನಡು, ಬಡತನ, ಚಿಂತೆ ಆವರಿಸಿವೆ. ಮಧ್ಯಾನ್ಹ ಊಟದ ನಂತರ ಗಿರಾಕಿಗಳಿಗಾಗಿ ಕಾಯುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾನೆ. ಘೋರ ಚಿಂತೆಯಲ್ಲಿದ್ದ ಆತನಿಗೆ ತನ್ನ ಮೈಮೇಲಿನ ಹಿಮವನ್ನು ಝಾಡಿಸಿಬೇಕೆಂಬಲ್ಲಿಯೂ ಆಸಕ್ತಿಯಿರಲಿಲ್ಲ. ಆತನ ಬಡ ಕುದುರೆಯ ಪಾಡೂ ಅದೇ ಆಗಿದೆ. ಓರ್ವ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿ ಆಗಮಿಸಿದ ವಿಬಾರ್ಗ್ ದಾರಿಯತ್ತ ಎಂದು ತಾನು ಹೋಗಲಿರುವ ಸ್ಥಳವನ್ನು ಹೇಳಿದ.

ಅಯೋನಾ ತಡವರಿಸುತ್ತ ಕಣ್ತೆರೆದು ನೋಡಿದ. ಉದ್ದನೆಯ ನಿಲುವಂಗಿ, ತಲೆಗೆ ಟೋಪಿ ಧರಿಸಿದ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಯನ್ನು ನೋಡಿದ. ಅಧಿಕಾರಿ ಗಾಡಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಹತ್ತಿದ. ಅಯೋನಾ ತನ್ನ ತುಟಿಯಿಂದ 'ಹುಶ್' ಎಂದು ಕುದುರೆಯನ್ನು ಪುಸಲಾಯಿಸಿದ. ಅಭ್ಯಾಸಬಲದಿಂದ ಬಾರುಕೋಲಿನಿಂದ ಅದಕ್ಕೆ ಹೊಡೆದ. ಕುದುರೆ ಹೊರಟಿತು. ಏ, ಹೇಗೆ ಹೊಡೆಯುತ್ತಿರುವಿ ಟಾಂಗಾವನ್ನು, ನೀನೇನು ತೋಳವೇನು? ಎಂದು ದಾರಿಹೋಕನು ಅರಚಿಕೊಂಡನು. 'ಏ, ಎಲ್ಲಿಗೆ ಹೋಗುತ್ತಿಯೆ, ಬಲಡೆಗೆ ತಿರುವು' ಎಂದು ಗಿರಾಕಿ ಒದರಿದನು. ಗಾಡಿ ಹೊಡೆಯಲು ಬರುವುದಿಲ್ಲವೇ ಎಂದು ಆಕ್ಷೇಪಿಸಿದ. ರಸ್ತೆಯನ್ನು ದಾಟುತ್ತಿದ್ದ ಓರ್ವನ ಬುಜಕ್ಕೆ ಕುದುರೆಯ ಮೂಗು ತಾಕಿತು. ಆತ ಸಿಟ್ಟಿನಿಂದ ಅಯೋನಾನನ್ನು ನೋಡಿದ. ಬಾಗಿ ಕುಳಿತಿದ್ದ ಅಯೋನಾ ತನ್ನ ಸಮತೋಲನ ಕಾಯ್ದುಕೊಳ್ಳಲು ಎದ್ದು ಕುಳಿತುಕೊಂಡನು. ನಿನ್ನ ಕುದುರೆಗೆ ತಗಲಿಕೊಳ್ಳುವಂತೆ ತೀರ್ಮಾನಿಸಿದ್ದರೆಂದು ತೋರುತ್ತದೆ ಎಂದು ಗಿರಾಕಿ ಜನರನ್ನು ಬೈದನು. ಅಯೋನಾ ತನ್ನ ಗಿರಾಕಿಗೆ ಏನೋ ಹೇಳಲು ಕಾಯುತ್ತಿದ್ದ. ''ನನ್ನ ಮಗ, ಬರಿನ್, ಕಳೆದವಾರ ತೀರಿಕೊಂಡ'' ಎಂದ. 'ಏಕೆ ಸತ್ತ ಏನಾಗಿತ್ತು?' ಗಿರಾಕಿ ಕೇಳಿದ. ಭಾರೀ ಜ್ವರದಿಂದ ಮೂರು ದಿನಗಳವರೆಗೆ ಆಸ್ಪತ್ರೆಯಲ್ಲಿದ್ದ ದೇವರ ಇಚ್ಛೆಯಂತೆ ತೀರಿಹೋದ. ಏ, ಅತ್ತ ತಿರುಗು, ರಸ್ತೆ ನೋಡಿ ಗಾಡಿ ಓಡಿಸು ಎಂದು ಗಿರಾಕಿ

ಜೋರು ಮಾಡಿದ. ತನಗೆ ಬೇಗನೆ ಹೋಗಬೇಕಾಗಿದೆ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಿದ. ಅಯೋನಾ ತನ್ನ ಕುತ್ತಿಗೆಯನ್ನು ಎತ್ತರಿಸಿ ಕೂತು ಬಾರುಕೋಲಿನಿಂದ ಕುದುರೆಗೆ ಹೊಡೆದ. ಹಲವು ಬಾರಿ ಹಿಂತಿರುಗಿ ನೋಡಿದ. ಗಿರಾಕಿ ಏನನ್ನೂ ಕೇಳುವಲ್ಲಿ ಆಸಕ್ತನಾಗಿರಲಿಲ್ಲ. ಸರಿ, ವಿಬಾರ್ಗ ರಸ್ತೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಚಹದಂಗಡಿಯ ಹತ್ತಿರ ಗಿರಾಕಿಯನ್ನು ಇಳಿಸಿ, ತನ್ನ ಆಸನದಲ್ಲಿ ಒರಗಿಕೊಂಡ. ಸ್ವಲ್ಪ ಸಮಯ ನಿಷ್ಕ್ರೀಯನಾದನು. ಒಂದು ಗಂಟೆಯ ನಂತರ ಪಾದಚಾರಿಗಳ ರಸ್ತೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ನಡೆದ ಗದ್ದಲ, ಜಗಳ ಎಚ್ಚರಗೊಳಿಸಿತು. ಮೂರು ಜನ ತರುಣರು ಆತನತ್ತ ಧಾವಿಸಿದರು. ಅವರಲ್ಲೊಬ್ಬ ಎತ್ತರ ನಿಲುವಿನ ಲಂಬೂ, ಇನ್ನೊಬ್ಬ ಬಡಕಲು ಶರೀರಿ, ಮತ್ತೊಬ್ಬ ಡೂಗು ಬೆನ್ನಿನವ – ಪೋಲೀಸ್ ಬ್ರಿಡ್ಜ್‌ದತ್ತ ಹೋಗಬೇಕು ಎಂದರು. ಹತ್ತು ಕೊಪೆಕ್ಸ್ (ಎರಡು ಗ್ರಿವನಿಕ್ಸ್ ರಷ್ಯದ ನಾಣ್ಯಗಳು) ಕೊಡುತ್ತೇವೆ ಎಂದರು. ಅದೇನು ಒಳ್ಳೆಯ ಬಾಡಿಗೆ ಅಲ್ಲದಿದ್ದರೂ ಅಯೋನೋ ಒಪ್ಪಿದ. ಈರ್ವರು ಯಾರು ಕುಳಿತುಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕೆಂದು ಅಪರಲ್ಲಿ ಜಗಳ ನಡೆಯಿತು. ಕೊನೆಗೆ ಡೂಗನು ನಿಂತುಕೊಂಡಿರಬೇಕೆಂದು ತೀರ್ಮಾನಿಸಿದರು. ಬಂಡಿಹತ್ತಿದರು, ಬೇಗ ಓಡಿಸು ಎಂದರು. ಕೆಟ್ಟದಾಗಿ ಮಾತು ಆಡುತ್ತಲೇ ಇದ್ದರು ನಿನ್ನೆ ರಾತ್ರಿ ಬಹಳ ಕುಡಿದಿದ್ದರಿಂದ ತಲೆ ಚಿಟಿಚಿಟಿ ಎನ್ನುತ್ತದೆ ಎಂದ ಒಬ್ಬ. ಸುಳ್ಳು ಹೇಳುತ್ತಿರುವಿ ಎಂದು ಇನ್ನೊಬ್ಬ ದಬಾಯಿಸಿದ. ಗಾಡಿ ಹೀಗೆ ನಿಧಾನ ಓಡಿಸಿದರೆ ಹೇಗೆ ಎಂದು ಡೂಗ ಅಯೋನಾವನ್ನು ಬೈದ. ತನಗೆ ಅವಮಾನವೆನಿಸಿದರೂ ಅಯೋನಾ ಸಹಿಸಿಕೊಂಡ. ಅವರು ಹರಟೆ ಹೊಡೆಯುತ್ತಿದ್ದರು. ಅವರ ಮಾತು ಮುಗಿದರೆ ತನ್ನ ದುಃಖ ಹೇಳಿಕೊಳ್ಳಬಹುದೆಂದು ಅಯೋನಾ ಕಾದನು.

''ನನ್ನ ಮಗ ಕಳೆದ ವಾರ ತೀರಿ ಹೋದನು'' ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಿದ. ನಾವೆಲ್ಲರೂ ಸಾಯುವವರೇ ಎಂದ ಡೂಗ ಕೆಮ್ಮುತ್ತ. ಬೇಗ ಹೋಗು.... ನಾವು ಅಲ್ಲಿಗೆ ಬೇಗ ಹೋಗಬೇಕಿದೆ ಎಂದ. ನಡೆದು ಹೋಗಿದ್ದರೇ ಚೆನ್ನಾಗಿತ್ತೆಂದು ಅವರು ಅಲವತ್ತುಕೊಂಡರು. ತರುಣರಲ್ಲ, ಇರಲಿ ಎಂದು ಅಯೋನಾ ತೆಪ್ಪಗಾದ. ನಿನಗೆ ಮದುವೆಯಾಗಿದೆಯೇ ಎಂದು ಕೃಶ ಶರೀರಿ. ನನಗೆ ಹೆಂಡತಿಯಿದ್ದಾಳೆ. ಮಗ ತೀರಿ ಹೋದ, ನಾವಿನ್ನೂ ಬದುಕಿದ್ದೇವೆ, ಸಾವು ತಪ್ಪಿ ನನ್ನ ಮಗನನ್ನು ಬಲಿತೆಗೆದುಕೊಂಡಿತು ಎಂದು ತನ್ನ ಮಗ ಹೇಗೆ ಸತ್ತ ಎಂಬುದನ್ನು ಹೇಳಬೇಕೆಂದ. ಆದರೆ ಅವರು ಇಳಿಯುವ ಸ್ಥಳ ಬಂದಿತ್ತು. ಅವರು ಇಳಿದು ಕತ್ತಲೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಕರಗಿಹೋದರು.

ಅಯೋನಾನ ದುಃಖ ತಗ್ಗಿತು; ಪುನಃ ಅದು ತೀವ್ರವಾಗಿ ಆತನ ಹೃದಯವನ್ನು ಮುತ್ತಿಕ್ಕಿ ನೋವನ್ನುಂಟು ಮಾಡಿತು. ಜನಜಂಗುಳಿಯ ಮಧ್ಯೆ ತನ್ನ ದುಃಖವನ್ನು ಆಲಿಸುವ ಯಾರಾದರೂ ಸಿಕ್ಕಬಹುದೇ ಎಂದು ಹುಡುಕಿದ. ಆದರೆ ಜನರೆಲ್ಲ ತಮ್ಮ ತಮ್ಮ ಗಡಿಬಿಡಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಕಳೆದುಹೋಗಿ ವೇಗವಾಗಿ ಚಲಿಸುತ್ತಿದ್ದರು. ಅವನ ದುಃಖ ಹೃದಯವನ್ನು ಸೀಳಿ ಹೊರಹೊಮ್ಮಿದರೆ ಇಡಿ ಭೂಮಿಯನ್ನೇ ವ್ಯಾಪಿಸುವಷ್ಟಿತ್ತು.

ಅದು ಹೇಗೋ ಚಿಕ್ಕ ಹೃದಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಅಡಗಿಕೊಂಡು ಕುಳಿತಿತ್ತು. ಹಗಲಿನಲ್ಲಿ, ರಾತ್ರಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಕೂಡ ಅದನ್ನು ಯಾರೂ ಗಮನಿಸಿರಲಿಲ್ಲ. ಸಭಾಂಗಣದ ಮೇಲ್ವಿಚಾರಕ ಸೇವಕ ಕಂಡ. ಆತನನ್ನು ಮಾತನಾಡಿಸಿ ಆತನಿಗೆ ಹೇಳಿಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕೆಂದು ಅಯೋನಾ ನಿರ್ಧರಿಸಿದ. ವೇಳೆ ಎಷ್ಟು ಎಂದು ಆತನನ್ನು ಕೇಳಿದ. ಒಂಭತ್ತು ಗಂಟೆಯಾಗಿದೆ. ಏಕೆ ನಿಂತಿರುವೆ, ಹೋಗಿನ್ನು ಎಂದು ಆತ ಹೇಳಿದ. ಅಯೋನಾ ಅಲ್ಲಿಂದ ಹೊರಟ. ಜನರಿಗಾಗಿ ಕಾಯುವುದು ಸರಿಯಲ್ಲ ಎನಿಸಿತು. ಕುದುರೆಲಾಯಕ್ಕೆ ಮರಳಿದ. ಅಗ್ನಿಷ್ಟಿಕೆ ಬಳಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಜನರು ನಿದ್ರಿಸುತ್ತಿದ್ದರು. ದಿನದ ದುಡಿಮೆ ಸಾಕಾಗುವಷ್ಟಾಗಿರಲಿಲ್ಲ. ಒಂದು ಮೂಲೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಮಲಗಿದ್ದ ಟಾಂಗಾವಾಲಾ ತರುಣ ಎದ್ದ. ನೀರು ಬೇಕೇ ಎಂದು ಅಯೋನಾ ಕೇಳಿದ. ಆತ ಬೇಡವೆಂದು ಆತನಿಗೆ ಕತೆ ಹೇಳಲು ಆರಂಭಿಸಿದ. ಆದರೆ ಆತ ಪುನಃ ನಿದ್ರೆಹೋಗಿದ್ದ.

ತನ್ನ ಮಗ ತೀರಿ ಹೋಗಿ ಒಂದು ವಾರವಾದರೂ, ಆ ದುಃಖವನ್ನು ಹೇಳಿಕೊಳ್ಳಲು ಯಾರೂ ಸಿಕ್ಕಿರಲಿಲ್ಲ. ಆ ದುಃಖದ ಕತೆಯನ್ನು ಸವಿಸ್ತಾರವಾಗಿ ಚಾಚೂ ತಪ್ಪದಂತೆ ಹೇಳಬೇಕು. ಆತ ಹೇಗೆ ಅಸ್ವಸ್ಥನಾದ ? ಆಸ್ಪತ್ರೆಗೆ ಸೇರಿಸಿದ್ದು, ಆತ ಸಾಯುವ ಮೊದಲು ಹೇಳಿದ್ದು, ಆತ ಹೇಗೆ ಸತ್ತ ಎಲ್ಲವನ್ನು ವಿವರವಾಗಿ ಹೇಳಬೇಕು. ಹಳ್ಳಿಯಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಅನಿಸ್ಸಿಯಾಳ ಬಗೆಗೂ ಹೇಳಬೇಕು ಎಂದುಕೊಂಡ. ಹೆಣ್ಣುಮಗಳಿಗೆ ಹೇಳಿದರೆ ಚೆನ್ನಾಗಿರುತ್ತದೆ. ಆಕೆ ಸ್ವಾಂತನ ಹೇಳುತ್ತಾಳೆ, ಕಣ್ಣೀರು ಸುರಿಸುತ್ತಾಳೆ ಎಂದುಕೊಂಡ.

ತನ್ನ ಕುದುರೆಯನ್ನು ನೋಡಬೇಕೆನಿಸಿತು, ಕುದುರೆಲಾಯಕ್ಕೆ ಹೋದ. ನಾವು ಸಾಕಷ್ಟು ಸಂಪಾದಿಸಲಿಲ್ಲವಲ್ಲವೇ, ಹೇಗಾದರೂ ಸಹಿಸು, ನನಗೂ ವಯಸ್ಸಾಯಿತು. ನನ್ನ ಮಗ ಇದ್ದಿದ್ದರೆ ಚೆನ್ನಾಗಿ ದುಡಿಯುತ್ತಿದ್ದ ಎಂದು ತನ್ನ ಕುದುರೆಯನ್ನು ಸಂತೈಸಿದ. ಮೇಲುಕಾಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದ ಕುದುರೆ ಆತನನ್ನು ನೋಡಿತು. ಆತ ಹೇಳಿದ್ದನ್ನು ಆಲಿಸುತ್ತಿತ್ತು. ಅಯೋನಾ ತನ್ನ ದುಃಖವನ್ನು ಹತ್ತಿಕ್ಕಿಡಲಾರ ದಂತಾಗಿದ್ದ. ತನ್ನ ಆ ಕುದುರೆಗೆ ಎಲ್ಲ ಕತೆಯನ್ನು ಹೇಳಿಬಿಟ್ಟ.

Comprehension [Page 119]

Choose the correct answer.

i) Iona potapov drives a cab because

(c) he earns his livelihood by drinving a cab.

ii) Iona wants to talk to somebody

(b) to share his intense sorrow.

iii) Iona finds himself all alone because

(d) people in general are indifferent to the sufferings of others.

iv) Iona considers women to be stupid because

(b) they are physically weak and timid.

Language Study [Page 120]

Use the following words with atleast two different meanings.

i) Move : (a) Rama moved to his left and slept again.

(b) The move of the leader was not proper.

ii) Yard : (a) The distance between the hut and the stable was just ten yards.

(b) The yard included a lot of poor people.

iii) Smack : (a) When I jumped there was a smack in the thigh. The eatable was tasty, it was smacked garlic.

(b) Add a smack of ginger and the drink will be tasty.

iv) Rub : (a) The rub of his hand was rough

(b) He rubbed my back smoothly.

v) Shift : (a) I shifted my luggage to my new room

(b) The night shift was tedious.

vi) crack : (a) There was a sudden crack when suddenly the noise was heard.

(b) The crack in the wall led to the collapse

vii) Fair : (a) It was not fair on his part to talk like that

(b) It was not a fair price.

viii) Mind : (a) I had no mind to listen to him.

(b) My mind was acting.

ix) Stand : (a) He stands for a long time.

(b) The stand he had taken was wrong.

Explain with Reference to the Context

1. **"My son, Barin, died this week". [Page 113]**

OR

2. **"And who knows ! They say high fever. He was three days in hospital and then died... God's will be done". [Page 113]**

Ans : We have these remarks of Iona Potapov, a poor cab-driver in the story GRIEF written by Anton Chekov. Iona potapov's son Brian kuzma Ionitch died of high fever. the father's grief is unbearable and the intensity of grief had doubled as he could not find anyone to express his grief. If a man's gives vent to his grief, he finds some solace. But for Iona no such thing was possible. A week was passing by and yet he could not find a single sympathetic being who would listen to him. He made three unsuccessful attempts to share his feelings. His two passengers and a porter showed a deaf ear. He couldn't hide his grief any more. As he began to tell this to the hump backed passenger was indifferent. The three passengers got down and disappeared. Once more Iona was alone and surrounded by silence.

3. **It will soon be a week since his son died, and he has not been able to speak about it properly to anyone. [Page 116] OR**

4. **Surely the listener would gasp and sign and sympathise with him ? [Page 116] OR**

5. **It is better, too, to talk to women; although they are stupid, two words are enough to make them sob. [Page 116]**

Ans : We have these remarks in the story GRIEF written by Anton chekov. Iona potapov is a poor cab-driver. His son Brian kuzma Ionitch is dead. He died of high fever. The loss of a young son was unbearable to the old father. The lonely father with the hidden terrible grief

has become more miserable. He has tried to tell it some but they were all indifferent. The very thought that son was dead a week ago and the grief stored in the could not find an outlet. As the grief was unbearable decides to tell somebody. The urge to share his grief so intense that he decides to tell the entire story of his was hospitalized, what did he say and how he died. thinks that the listener would also feel bad and sympathi with him. Iona is still uncertain that he might find such listener. So he thinks of talking to women as women easily moved by such a sorrowful tale. Thus, Iona want sympathiser.

6. **There's no more kuzma Ionitch. He has left to live and he went off pop. [Page 117]** OR

7. **You had a foal, you were that foal's mother and suddenly, let's say, that foal went and left you to live after him. [Page 117]** OR

8. **Iona's feelings are too much for him and he tells the little horse the whole story.[Page 117]**

Ans : We have these remarks in the story GRIEF written by Anton Chekov. Iona potapov is an old poor cab driver in the town of Petersburg. He is too old to earn his bread. His son's death four or five days ago has left him totally miserable. His grief is hidden in his heart and he has found no one to speak that out. He has been searching desperately to find someone to whom he can tell his story of grief. He waits in his cab for the customers but when he finds four of them, no one showed patience to hear him. At last he returns home and in the stable too he finds none. The grief becomes so intense that he could suppress it any more. He tells his horse all the story of his grief and get relived of his burden. His son Brian Kuzma Ionitch had died a week ago leaving his old father terribly miserable and helpless.

Essays

1. **What was Iona's grief. Who were the people with whom he tried to share his grief ? Did he find in them a listener ?** **OR**
2. **How does Chekov describe the loneliness of Iona Potatov ?** **OR**
3. **All the passengers who hire Iona's cab treat him like a cab-driver and not like a fellow being comment.**

Ans : Iona potatov was an old cab-driver in the town of Petersburg. He was loneli and had no friends. He had grown too old to earn his living. In such a situation his young son Brian Kuzma Ionitch died of high fever. He was admitted to the hospital and after three days he died. The loss of a young son was unbearable. Added to that he could not a single sympathiser to confide his grief. He kept all his thoughts within him self and the grief became so intense that he wanted to share it with somebody. He could not find anybody. He had to earn his bread. He waited for the passengers. The first passenger he got late in the evening showed no inclination or patience to hear the sad story of Iona. He was in a hurry. Although Iona tried to tell him he spoke of different things and got down and went away.

Iona again was lost himself in his thoughts. The grief hidden in his heart had begun to torture him. Then came three young men. they were talking and quarrelling. They were in no mood to listen too him. People in general were indifferent to the sufferings of others. Iona tried to tell one of them the story of his grief. The humb backed was lost in his own calculations. Iona couldn't tell his story of grief.

Iona unsuccessfully tried to pour out his feelings to the hall-porter but he was busy in his own way. Iona's grief became still more intense as he could not find a listener even as a week had passed after his son's death.

Iona returned home. Again he was lonely and the grief in his heart could no more contain itself. He had to spell it out. He was searching for a soul to do that when he couldn't find anybody, he chose his horse and told it the entire episode of how his son died, how the death mistook him wrongly, what did he say before death and all that. Thus, he felt relieved of his grief.

5. BANKERS ARE JUST LIKE ANYBODY ELSE, EXCEPT RICHER

- Ogden Nash

Summary : The poem criticizes the attitude of the bankers in a lighter vein. The mock-epic style of the poet saying that 'this is a song to celebrate banks' sets the tone of sarcasm, bitterness and humour. The banks are full of money and it gives pleasure for people to listen to the clinks and clanks of coins and the rustling of the notes.

The bankers are rich people dwelling in luxurious houses. Their job is to earn money. They encourage deposits and discourage withdrawalls. they are very cautious while advancing loans and only after satisfying that money returns safely and securely they pay money. The poet calls them conservative because of their tough stand. It is an universal truth that the bankers view the poor people with doubt and suspicion.

Bankers are essentially urbon-bred and their stance is basically pro-urban. They advance loans to the business men, particularly the big businessmen. They can earn interest and safely make the transactions. The rich class for them is safe to rely upon.

The poet indirectly hints that banks ought to play catalystic role in bringing about a desirable social change. They have to encourage the new generations of entrepreneuers and thus to take risks. But unfortunately the bankers play their game coutiously and stick on to their conservative attitude. They serve the rich very humbly.

The poet bitterly mocks at the anti-poor stance of the bankers. The poet suggests that bankers ought to transform their services that would be 'social gains'. To create a healthy society, a sound economic policy is essential. If the rich become more and more richer and the poor become poorer and poorer, the society becomes backward and utter poverty leads on to unhealthy social disturbances. The distribution of the resources ought to fairly well to make a society sound and happy. The poet regrets that the bankers are not visualizing this objective.

The poet mocks at them only to make them think of their duties in right earnest and in the spirit and of their abligations to the well-being of the society. Thus, the poem achieves its purpose of prompting the bankers to introspech their attitudes, prefudices that become hurdles in their way of fulfilling their abligations to the society.

ಸಂತರು ಎಂಬುದನ್ನುಳಿದರೆ, ಬ್ಯಾಂಕರರು ಎಲ್ಲರಂತೆಯೇ.....

ಸಂಗಳನ್ನು ಸ್ತುತಿಪುದೀ ಕವನ
ದರಿ ಹಣವೇ ತುಂಬಿಹುದು,
ಹೋದೊಡನೆ ಕೇಳುವಿರಿ ಝಣ, ಝಣ ಸದ್ದನು
ಮರಗಳ ಮಧ್ಯೆ ನುಸುಳುವ ಗಾಳಿಯ ಹಾಗೆ
ಚರಪರನೇ ಸದ್ದು ಮಾಡುವ ನೋಟುಗಳನು.
ಕ ಬ್ಯಾಂಕರರು ವಾಸಿಸುವರು ಸುಖಾಸೀನ ಮನೆಗಳು
ಅವರು ಪ್ರೋತ್ಸಾಹಿಸುವುದು ಠೇವಣಿಗಳನು
ಸುವರು ಹಣ ತೆಗೆಯುವುದನು

ಎಲ್ಲ ಬ್ಯಾಂಕರರು ಒಂದು ನಿಯಮವನು ಕಟ್ಟುನಿಟ್ಟಾಗಿ ಪಾಲಿಸುವರು
ಅದ ಪಾಲಿಸದಿದ್ದರೆ ಆಪತ್ತನ್ನು ಎದುರಿಸಬೇಕಾದೀತೆಂಬ ಭೀತಿ.
ಹಣ ನಿಜವಾಗಿಯೂ ಬೇಕಾದವರಿಗಲ್ಲದೆ,
ಬೇರಿನ್ನಾರಿಗೂ ಅದನು ಕೊಡಕೂಡದು ಎಂಬುದೇ ಆ ನಿಯಮ.
ಎಚ್ಚರಿಕೆಯಿಂದ ವ್ಯವಹರಿಸುವ ಜಿಪುಣ ನೀತಿಯ ಬ್ಯಾಂಕುಗಳು,
ನಾ ಬಲ್ಲೆ ನಿಮ್ಮ ಪ್ರವೃತ್ತಿಗಳನು
ನಿಜವಾಗಿ ಹಣದ ಅಗತ್ಯವಿರುವವರಿಗೆ, ಚಿಕ್ಕಪುಟ್ಟ ಸಾಲವನ್ನು
ನೀವು ಕೊಡಲಾರಿರಿ.
ಸ್ವಲ್ಪ ದೊಡ್ಡ ಮೊತ್ತದ ಸಾಲ ಕೇಳುವ ಬಡವರನ್ನು
ಕಾಡಿನೊಳಗಣ ಟಾರ್ಝನ್ ಆತ ಎಂಬಂತೆ ನೋಡುವಿರಿ
ಇಂತಹ ಸಾಲಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಬ್ಯಾಂಕನ್ನು ದುಡ್ಡು ಕೇಳ ಕೂಡದು ಎನ್ನುವ ನೀವು
ಬೀಗರನ್ನು ಕೇಳಿ ಪಡೆಯಲು ಉಪದೇಶಿಸುವಿರಿ, ಅಲ್ಲವೇ ?
ಆದರೆ ಲಕ್ಷಾಧೀಶರು ಲಕ್ಷಗಟ್ಟಲೇ ಬೇಕೆಂದರೆ
ಮಾವನ ದಯೆಯಿಂದ ನೀವು ಬೀಗುತ್ತೀರಿ
ನಿಮ್ಮ ಸೇವೆ ಪಡೆಯಲು ಅವರನ್ನು ದೈನ್ಯತೆಯಿಂದ
ಅಂಗಲಾಚುತ್ತೀರಿ. ಉಳ್ಳವರಿಗೆ ನೀವು ಕೊಡುತ್ತಲೇ ಹೋಗುತ್ತೀರಿ
ಸಂಪತ್ತನ್ನು ಸೇರಿಸುವ ಆಶೆಯನ್ನು ಅವರನ್ನು ಚಿಗುರಿಸುತ್ತೀರಿ.
ನಿಮಗೆ ನಿಮ್ಮ ಸಾಲ ಪಾವತಿಯ ಸುಭದ್ರತೆಯೊಂದಿದ್ದರೆ ಸಾಕಲ್ಲವೇ
ಸ್ಥಿತಿವಂತರಿಗೆ ಸಾಲ ನೀಡಲು ಭಯವೇ ಇಲ್ಲ ನಿಮಗೆ
ಸಿರಿವಂತರ ಸಾಲದ ಅರ್ಜಿಗೆ
ಎಲ್ಲ ಉಪಾಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರೂ ತಲೆಯಾಡಿಸುತ್ತಾರೆ.
ಎಷ್ಟು ಸಾಲಬೇಕು, ಆ ಹಣವನ್ನು ಎಲ್ಲಿಗೆ ಕಳುಹಿಸಿಕೊಡಬೇಕು
ಎಂಬ ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆಗಳನ್ನಷ್ಟೇ ಅವರೆಲ್ಲ ಕೇಳುತ್ತಾರೆ.
ನಾನು ಬ್ಯಾಂಕಿನ ಬಗೆಗೆ ಗೌರವವಿಲ್ಲದ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿ ಏನಲ್ಲ ಹಾಗೆ ಭಾವಿಸಬೇಡಿ
ಬ್ಯಾಂಕುಗಳನ್ನು ನಾವು ಮೆಚ್ಚಲೇಬೇಕು, ಧನ್ಯವಾದ ಹೇಳಬೇಕು ಕೂಡ.
ಏಕೆಂದರೆ ಅವು ಒಂದು ಉಪಯುಕ್ತ ಕಾರ್ಯನಿರ್ವಹಿಸುತ್ತವೆ.
ಆರೋಗ್ಯ, ಸಂತೋಷವಷ್ಟೇ ಜೀವನದಲ್ಲಿ ಮುಖ್ಯ
ಹಣ ಮುಖ್ಯವಲ್ಲ ಎಂದು ಉಪದೇಶಿಸುವ ಮೂರ್ಖರನ್ನು
ನೀವು ಅಳುಕಿಸುತ್ತೀರಿ.
ಅಂತಹ ಜನರಿಗೆ ಆರೋಗ್ಯ ಸಂತೋಷ ಕಾಪಾಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳಲು
ನಿಷ್ಪ್ರಯೋಜಕ ಹಣವೇನಾದರೂ ಬೇಕಾದರೆ
ಅವರು ಸಾಲ ಮಾಡಲೇಬೇಕಲ್ಲವೇ ? ಆಗ ದೈವವೇ
ಅವರನ್ನು ಕಾಪಾಡಬೇಕಲ್ಲವೇ ?

ಕವಿ ಬ್ಯಾಂಕರರ ಸಿರಿವಂತರ–ಪರ ಪ್ರವೃತ್ತಿಯನ್ನು ತೆಗೆಳುತ್ತಾನೆ. ಬ್ಯಾಂಕುಗಳು ಸಮಾಜದಲ್ಲಿ ಸಂಪತ್ತಿನ ವಿತರಣೆ ಆರೋಗ್ಯದಾಯಕ ಪ್ರಮಾಣದಲ್ಲಿ ಎಲ್ಲ ಸ್ತರಗಳ ಜನರಿಗೆ ಆಗಬೇಕು. ಉದ್ಯಮಶೀಲ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಬ್ಯಾಂಕುಗಳ ನೆರವು ಸಿಕ್ಕಬೇಕು. ಆಪೇಕ್ಷಿತ ಸಾಮಾಜಿಕ ಪರಿವರ್ತನೆ ತರುವ ನಿಟ್ಟಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಬ್ಯಾಂಕುಗಳ ಪಾತ್ರ ಪ್ರಮುಖವಾಗಿದೆ. ಒಂದು ದೇಶ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ಶೀಲವಾಗಬೇಕಾದರೆ ಬ್ಯಾಂಕುಗಳು ತಮ್ಮ ಕರ್ತವ್ಯವನ್ನು ಗುರಿಗೆ ಪೂರಕವಾಗಿ ನಿಭಾಯಿಸಬೇಕು ಎಂಬುದನ್ನು ಕವಿ ಸಂದೇಶಿಸಬಯಸುತ್ತಾರೆ.

ಆದರೆ ಬ್ಯಾಂಕುಗಳ ಪ್ರವೃತ್ತಿ ಸಿರಿವಂತರ ಪರವಾಗಿಯೇ ಇರುವುದು ಕವಿಗೆ ಕಿರಿಕಿರಿಯನ್ನುಂಟು ಮಾಡಿದೆ. ಬ್ಯಾಂಕುಗಳು ಸಿರಿವಂತರನ್ನು ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಸಿರಿವಂತ ಗೊಳಿಸುವ ಹಾಗೂ ಬಡವರನ್ನು ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಬಡವಾಗಿಸುವ ನೀತಿಯನ್ನು ಅನುಸರಿಸುವುದನ್ನು ಕವಿ ವಿಡಂಬನೆ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಲೇವಡಿ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಚುಚ್ಚು ಮಾತಿನ ವ್ಯಂಗ್ಯದ ಧ್ವನಿಯಿಂದ ಬ್ಯಾಂಕರರನ್ನು ತೆಗಳುವ ಕವಿಗೆ ಶೈಲಿ ಸಂದೇಶವನ್ನು ಪರಿಣಾಮಕಾರಿಯಾಗಿಸುತ್ತದೆ.

ಕವನವನ್ನು ಹತ್ತಾರು ಬಾರಿ ಓದಿ, ಕವಿಯ ವ್ಯಂಗ್ಯ ವಿಡಂಬನೆಯನ್ನು ಆಸ್ವಾದಿಸುವುದೇ ಒಂದು ಅನುಭವ. ಆ ಅನುಭವವನ್ನು ನೀವು ಕವನವನ್ನು ಓದುತ್ತಲೇ ನಿಮ್ಮದಾಗಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳಿರಿ.

Essays [Eight Mark's Questions and Answers]

1. Why does the poet appreciate banks ?

OR

2. What qualities of the bankers the poet dislikes? Why ?

OR

3. What does the poet want to communicate in the poem 'Bankers are just like Anybody Else Except Richer' ?

Ans : The poet says that his poem intends to celebrate banks. Thus, he makes the readers curious. The title sounds even more curious when the poet states that his poem celebrates banks. The bank will let us near the clink-clank sound of the coins and the rustling sound of the notes.

Money is an attraction that draws men towards it always and for ever. Suddenly the poet changes the tune of his voice. He comments that bankers dwell in luxurious home. It is because they encourage deposits and discourage withdrawalls. The stingy attitude of the bankers in lending and particularly to the poor sets the tone of the poem. He comments that banks are cautious conservatives and the bankers deny lending money to the needy. They dislike the people who have no money and no property to give as securities.

But the bankers shrewdly and tactfully behave with the rich persons. On seeing their rich customers they express their kindliness and greet them courteously and offer to lend as much money as they want. They would serve the rich customers with atmost care and love. The vice-presidents of the bank nod their heads positively to such proposals. They would even send money to the customers at the place.

The poet says that bankers deserve our appreciation. The tone of the poet sounds very bitter and harsh. It means the very opposite of what is said.

The poet criticizes the too commercial attitude of the bankers. They are pro-rich and anti-poor. The banks have to act as catalysts of social change. They have to see that the resources are evenly distributed among the various classes of society. They have to encourage the entreprenuers and empower the deserving poor and the hardworking people. But if they are too cautious and conservative, they cannot discharge their duties to the society. They have to fulfill the objectives of the banking industry. If they play safe and fail to realise their obligations and duties, they would only fecilitate the rich to grow more richer and the poor more poorer.

The poet hints that bankers owe a duty to society. Wealth has to be distributed evenly. Those who do not have

money but have the skills and talents, banks ought to help them to come up. But if the bankers play only by rules and stick on to their conservatism and pro-rich stance, they can earn profits without the 'social gains'. Such an attitude is absolutely undeserving. Thus, the poet prompts the bankers and readers to think of their duties and responsibilities with the ultimate objects of the banking industry.

Explain with Reference to the Context

1. **This is a song to celebrate banks,**
   Because they are full of money and you go into them and all you hear is clinks and clans
   [Lines: 1-3]

OR

2. **.....Which is you must never lend any money to anybody unless they don't need it.**
   [Lines: 11-12]

OR

3. **I know you, you cautious conservative banks!**
   [Lines : 13]

Ans : We have these lines in the poem BANKERS ARE JUST LIKE ANYBODY ELSE, EXCEPT RICHER written by Ogden Nash. The poet mocks at the bankers who have become pro-rich and anti-poor. He satirises their attitude. They have become only commercial and have forgotten that they have to act as catalysts of social change and social welfare. Most bankers dwell in marble halls and thus they become self-centred and selfish. They are worried only about their comforts and luxuries. It seems that they follow one rule of lending money who really need it, meaning thereby the poor should not avail loan. The poet frankly abuses the banks for their conservative attitude. The poet suggests that the bankers have to adopt a proper rationale in bringing about a desirable change.

4. **If people are worried about their rent it is your duty to deny them the loan of one nickel, yes, even one copper engraving of the martyred son of the late Nancy Hanks. [Lines : 14-16]**

OR

5. **Yes, if they request fifty dollars to pay for a baby you must look at them like Tarzan looking at an uppity ape in the jungle. [Lines : 17-18]**

Ans : We have these lines in the poem BANKERS ARE JUST LIKE ANYBODY ELSE, EXCEPT RICHER written by Ogden Nash. The poet begins the poem satirically and speaks of celebrating the banks. He makes a scathing attack on the bankers for their pro-rich and anti-poor stance. The bankers have become highly commercial forgetting their duty to the society. They have to act as catalysts of social change. Bankers dwelling in the marble houses have become selfish. The poet is very critical of their conservative attitude. They deny the loan to the needy and if the poor people ask for a heavy amount, they look at them like Tarzan looking at the wild ape in the jungle.

6. **But suppose people come in and they have a million and they want another to pile on top of it, why you brim with the milk of human kindness and you urge them to accept every drop of it. [Lines : 21-24]**

OR

7. **And you lend them the million so then they have two million and this gives them the idea that they would be better off with four [Lines: 25-26]**

OR

8. **And all the vice-presidents nod their heads in rhythm. [Lines : 29]**

OR

9. .....they deserve our appreciation and thanks, Because they perform a valuable public service in eliminating the jackasses who go around saying that health and happiness are everything and money isn't essential.

[Lines : 33-36]

Ans : We have these lines in the poem BANKERS ARE JUST LIKE ANYBODY ELSE, EXCEPT RICHER written by Ogden Nash. The poet satirises the short-sighted approach of the bankers. He begins the poem saying that his song would celebrate the banks. But he makes a scathing attack on the conservative bankers dwelling in marble houses. They have become selfish and pursue only profit oriented working style. They are very clearly pro-rich and anti-rich. They have forgotten the ultimate aim and objective of the banking business. They ought to play the role of catalysts of desirable social change. They should pave the way for economic prosperity of the community. But they want to play safe and earn profits without risk. They refuse the loans to the poor and advise them to avoid taking loans. When they receive the rich people, they show human kindness and the vice-presidents nod their heads. They even send the money to the places of the parties. The poet satirically praises them for they eliminate the jackasses who go on preaching that health and happiness are important and not the money.

6. THE DISCOVERY

- Herman Ould

Summary : Columbus has set on his voyage west of Atlantic expecting to reach the Indies. The endless sea prompts scepticism and doubts in the minds of his seamen. They begin to fear and columbus ideas begin to seem them crazy and thoughtless. They pine for their homes. They think that Columbus is a mad man and his head is stocked with visions.

Pedro, an officer on the ship has began to doubt the success of their mission. He informs Columbus that the crew is growing impatient and doubtful about reaching any soil. Columbus knows that it is not easy to hold faith to faith when nothing seems to warrant faith. Columbus realises that even Pedro has began to doubt. He asks Pedro to speak without fear.

Pedro told him that they had been sailing for more than two months, Initially the crew had a faith in the glittering hope of discovery. But day after day they found themselves in uncharterd seas and still had hope. The needle of compass, instead of pointing to the constant north had jumped to the North-west. Pedro hints that it not wise on their part to pursue the voyage in the face of every portent of ill-luck. Columbus impatiently tells him that it was his will and was that not enough. He hastily asks Pedro to forgive him for being impatient.

The page boy Pepe comes running Columbus asks him why he was not down below. Pepe has faith in Columbus. Pepe cautions columbus to be careful as the crew was desperate. The singing of the seamen changes into a roar. That was a clear sign of their deepening discontent.

Presently Pedro comes and informs Columbus that seamen were ignoring his order. Columbus furiously calls out the mischief maker. Francisco, the seaman appears and frankly tells Columbus that his words sting him. Francisco warns Columbus that the temper of the crew was growing dangerous. Columbus says. "Danger is the breath of my life". Francisco tells him boldly that the seamen's power of endurance has reached its limit and they all refuse to go on the voyage further. Columbus pleads with Francisco. "There are men whom god has chosen for the working of his will. We are all instruments of God". Francisco tells him that there are limits to duty. He boldly tells Columbus that the crew is at the end of their patience.

From Pepe, Columbus learns that the seamen were planning to kill him and return to spain. An uproar of the seamen is heard. Columbus raises his hand and appeals for silence. He addresses Don Guillermo "Your duty is to obey me as mine is to obey the royal sovereigns of spain who sent me". He asks them all to return to their duties. Diego breaks out and asks Columbus to treat them as men and not as children.

The crew is about to stampede up. Pepe calls them all cowards. Columbus tells Pepe. "This is a voyage of discovery. I set out to discover a new world....to find new wealth and dominion for our sovereign king and queen". Pepe and Pedro assert their loyalty. Guillermo says that they may as well wait till the following day.

Columbus sees a light, faintly flickering. A sailor comes up to announce the light Columbus orders to bring the ship to a halt. At last they reach the land.

ಶೋಧ

ಸ್ಪೇನ್‌ದ ಅರಸನ ಅಪ್ಪಣೆ ಪಡೆದು ಕೋಲಂಬಸ್ ಅಟ್ಲಾಂಟಿಕ್ ಸಾಗರದಲ್ಲಿ ಪಶ್ಚಿಮಾಭಿಮುಖವಾಗಿ 'ಸಾಂತಾ ಮಾರಿಯಾ' ಹಡಗಿನಲ್ಲಿ ನಾವಿಕರ

ಎಸ್. ಎಸ್. ಹಿರೇಮಠ

ನಿವೃತ್ತ ಪ್ರಾಂಶುಪಾಲರು

ತಂಡದೊಂದಿಗೆ ಹೊಸ ನಾಡಿನ (ಇಂಡೀಸ್ ಶೋಧಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಹೊರಟಿದ್ದಾನೆ. ಎರಡು ತಿಂಗಳುಗಳ ಕಾಲ ಹಡಗು ಸಂಚರಿಸಿದರೂ ಭೂಮಿಯೇ ಕಾಣುತ್ತಿಲ್ಲ. ನಾವಿಕರು ಹತಾಶರಾಗಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ನಾವಿಕರ ದಿಕ್ಸೂಚಿ ಉತ್ತರ ದಿಕ್ಕನ್ನೇ ತೋರಿಸುತ್ತಿದ್ದು, ಈಗ ವಾಯವ್ಯ ದಿಕ್ಕನ್ನು ತೋರಿಸುತ್ತದೆ. ನಾವಿಕರು ಕಂಗಾಲಾಗುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಈ ಸಾಗರಯಾನ ತಮ್ಮನ್ನು ಸಾವಿನತ್ತಲೇ ನೂಕುತ್ತದೆ ಎಂದು ಅನಿಸತೊಡಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಕೋಲಂಬಸ್‌ನ ವಿಚಾರಗಳು ಅರ್ಥಹೀನ ಎಂದು ಅವರಿಗೆ ಅನಿಸುತ್ತದೆ. ತಮ್ಮ ಮನೆ–ಬಂಧು ಬಳಗದೆಡೆಗೆ ಅವರ ಮನಸ್ಸು ಹರಿಯುತ್ತದೆ. ಕೋಲಂಬಸ್ ಹುಚ್ಚು ಮನಸ್ಸಿನ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿ ಎಂದು ಅವರಿಗೆ ಖಚಿತವಾಗತೊಡಗುತ್ತದೆ.

ಹಡಗಿನ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿ ಪೆಡ್ರೊನಿಗೆ ಕೂಡ ಸಾಗರಯಾನದ ಉದ್ದೇಶ ಸಾಧನೆಯ ಬಗೆಗೆ ಸಂದೇಹ ತಲೆದೋರಿದೆ. ನಾವಿಕರು ಸಹನೆಯನ್ನು ಕಳೆದುಕೊಂಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ ಎಂದು ಕೋಲಂಬಸ್‌ನಿಗೆ ನಿವೇದಿಸುತ್ತಾನೆ. ನಾವಿಕರ ಚೀರಾಟ ಕೋಲಂಬಸ್‌ನಿಗೆ ಬೇಸರವನ್ನುಂಟು ಮಾಡಿದೆ. ಆತನು ಸಿಟ್ಟಿನಿಂದ ಆದೇಶಿಸಲು ನೋಡುತ್ತಾನೆ.

ಪೆಪೆ ಎಂಬ ಸೇವಕ ಕೋಲಂಬಸ್‌ನಿಗೆ ನಿಷ್ಠಾವಂತನಾಗಿದ್ದಾನೆ. ನಾವಿಕರು ಕೋಪೋದ್ರಿಕ್ತರಾಗಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಆ ಕಾರಣದಿಂದ ಕೋಲಂಬಸ್ ಎಚ್ಚರಿಕೆಯಿಂದಿರಬೇಕು ಎಂದು ಆತ ಹೇಳುತ್ತಾನೆ.

ಪೆಡ್ರೋ ನಾವಿಕರಿಗೆ ಶಿಸ್ತಿನಿಂದ ವರ್ತಿಸಲು ಆದೇಶಿಸುತ್ತಾನೆ. ಆದರೆ ನಾವಿಕರು ಆತನ ಆದೇಶವನ್ನು ಧಿಕ್ಕರಿಸುತ್ತಾರೆ ಇಂತಹ ತಗಾದೆ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿರುವವರು ಯಾರು ? ಮುಂದೆ ಬನ್ನಿ ಎಂದು ಕೋಲಂಬಸ್ ಸಿಡಿಮಿಡಿಗೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತಾನೆ. ಫ್ರಾನ್ಸಿಸ್ಕೋ ಎಂಬ ನಾವಿಕ ದಿಟ್ಟತನದಿಂದ ಹೇಳುತ್ತಾನೆ. ನಾವಿಕರೆಲ್ಲ ಸಹನೆ ಕಳೆದುಕೊಂಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಅದು ಅಪಾಯಕಾರಿಯೂ ಆಗಬಹುದು ಎನ್ನುತ್ತಾನೆ. ಅಪಾಯ ತನ್ನ ಬದುಕಿನ ಉಸಿರೇ ಆಗಿದ್ದರಿಂದ ತಾನು ಅದನ್ನು ಲೆಕ್ಕಿಸುವುದಿಲ್ಲ ಎಂದು ಕೋಲಂಬಸ್ ಹೇಳುತ್ತಾನೆ. ನಾವಿಕರ ಸಹನ ಶಕ್ತಿ ಅದರ ಕೊನೆಯನ್ನು ಕಂಡಿದೆ. ಅವರು ಮುಂದೆ ಹೋಗಲು ಈಗ ಇಚ್ಛಿಸುತ್ತಿಲ್ಲ ಎಂದು ಫ್ರಾನ್ಸಿಸ್ಕೋ ಸ್ಪಷ್ಟವಾಗಿ ಹೇಳುತ್ತಾನೆ.

ದೇವನು ತನ್ನ ಸಂಕಲ್ಪದ ಈಡೇರಿಕೆಗೆ ಕೆಲವು ಮಾನವರನ್ನು ಆಯ್ಕೆ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಂಡಿರುತ್ತಾನೆ. ನಾವೆಲ್ಲ ಆತನ ಸಾಧನೆಗಳು ಮಾತ್ರ ಎಂದು ಕೋಲಂಬಸ್ ಹೇಳುತ್ತಾನೆ. ಕರ್ತವ್ಯಕ್ಕೂ ಒಂದು ಮಿತಿ ಎಂಬುದಿದೆ. ನಾವಿಕರು ಇನ್ನು ಮುಂದೆ ಹೋಗಲಿಚ್ಛಿಸುವುದಿಲ್ಲ ಎಂದು ಫ್ರಾನ್ಸಿಸ್ಕೋ ಸ್ಪಷ್ಟವಾಗಿ ಹೇಳಿಬಿಡುತ್ತಾನೆ.

ಪೆಪೆ ಎಂಬ ಸೇವಕನು ಕೋಲಂಬಸ್‌ನಿಗೆ ನಾವಿಕರ ಯೋಜನೆಯ ಸುಳಿವು ನೀಡುತ್ತಾನೆ. ಕೋಲಂಬಸ್‌ನನ್ನು ಕೊಂದು, ಮರಳಿ ಸ್ಪೇನ್‌ಗೆ ಹೋಗುವ ದುರಾಲೋಚನೆ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ ಎಂಬುದನ್ನು ತಿಳಿಸುತ್ತಾನೆ. ನಾವಿಕರೆಲ್ಲ ಜೋರಾಗಿ ಕಿರಿಚಾಡುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಕೋಲಂಬಸ್ ಅವರಿಗೆ ಶಾಂತವಾಗಲು ಹೇಳಿ ತನ್ನ ಆದೇಶವನ್ನು

ಪಾಲಿಸಲು ಕರೆ ನೀಡುತ್ತಾನೆ. ತಮ್ಮನ್ನು ಮಕ್ಕಳಂತೆ ನಡೆಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳಕೂಡದು ಎಂದು ಡಿಯಾಗೊ ಸ್ಪಷ್ಟವಾಗಿ ಹೇಳುತ್ತಾನೆ.

ನಾವಿಕರ ತಂಡ ಆಕ್ರಮಣಕಾರಿಯಾಗಿ ಕೋಲಂಬಸ್‌ನತ್ತ ಧಾವಿಸುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಪೆಪೆ ಅವರನ್ನು ಅಡ್ಡಗಟ್ಟಿ 'ಹೇಡಿಗಳೇ' ಎಂದು ಬೈಯುತ್ತಾನೆ. ''ನಾನೊಂದು ಶೋಧ ಮಾಡಲು, ಹೊಸ ನಾಡೊಂದರ ಶೋಧಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಹೊರಟೆ – ಹೊಸ ಸಂಪತ್ತು ಹೊಸ ಪ್ರದೇಶವನ್ನು ನಮ್ಮ ಅರಸನಿಗೋಸ್ಕರ ಪಡೆಯಲು ಹೊರಟೆ. ಆದರೇನು..?'' ಪೆಪೆ ಮತ್ತು ಪೆಡ್ರೋ ಕೋಲಂಬಸ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿ ತಮ್ಮ ನಿಷ್ಠೆಯನ್ನು ಪುನರುಚ್ಚರಿಸುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಗಿಲ್ಲೋವ್ರೋ ನಾಳಿನವರೆಗೆ ತಾವು ಕಾಯುತ್ತೇವೆ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳುತ್ತಾನೆ.

ಅಷ್ಟರಲ್ಲಿ ಕೋಲಂಬಸ್ ದೂರದಲ್ಲಿ ದೀಪದ ಬೆಳಕನ್ನು ಕಾಣುತ್ತಾನೆ. ತಾವು ಭೂಮಿಯ ಸಮೀಪ ಬಂದಿರುವುದಾಗಿ ತೋರುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಒರ್ವ ನಾವಿಕ ಓಡಿ ಬಂದು ಅದನ್ನೇ ಹೇಳುತ್ತಾನೆ. ಹಡಗನ್ನು ನಿಲ್ಲಿಸಲು ಕೋಲಂಬಸ್ ಆದೇಶಿಸುತ್ತಾನೆ. ಕೊನೆಗೊಮ್ಮೆ ಹೊಸ ನಾಡಿಗೆ ಅವರೆಲ್ಲ ಆಗಮಿಸುತ್ತಾರೆ.

Language Study

1. **Make a list of seven words with the prefix 'de' and write against each, the word having the opposite meaning.**

Ans : i) demotion x promotion
ii) derecognize x recognize
iii) dethrone x enthrone
iv) destabilize x stabilize
v) desensitize x sensitize
vi) derestrict x restrict
vii) depoliticize x politicize.

2. **Make a list of seven words which have the prefix- <u>im</u> and write against each, the word having the opposite meaning.**

Ans : i) impossible x possible
ii) immature x mature
iii) immediate x mediate
iv) immedicable x medicable

v) immobile x mobile
vi) immoderate x moderate
vii) immoral x moral.

3. **The prefix pre means before. eg. prewar, prearrange, similarly the prefix post means later than - postwar, post-mortem etc.**

Make a list of five words with the prefix pre and five words with the prefix post.

Ans : i) prepone i) postpone
ii) predate ii) postdate
iii) prefix iii) postfix
iv) preindustrial iv) postindustrial
v) preproduction v) postproduction
vi) premodern vi) postmodern

4. **A number of verbs take the suffix - ate eg. calculate, rehabilitate, indicate etc.**

Make a list of seven verbs which have the suffix ate and mention against each, the corresponding noun.

Eg. calculate - calculation, rehabilitate - rehabilitation, indicate - indication.

Ans : i) articulate - articulation
ii) circulate - circulation
iii) eradicate - eradication
iv) facilitate - fecilitation
v) felicitate - felicitation
vi) evaluate - evaluation
vii) humiliate - humiliation.

5. **Use the following words as verbs :**

Ans : i) rig : They rigged the election.

ii) warrant : Nothing can warrant his behaviour.

iii) temper : We have to temper justice with mercy.

iv) spoil for : The fundamentalists desperately spoil for illegitimate land.

v) stand (tolerate) : I can't stand your unruly stance

vi) design : It was designed to trap him easily.

vii) characterize : It was characterized as a problematic and sensitive issue.

Explain with Reference to the Context

1. We're like bats trying to fly by day... Why should one man have the lives of fifty in his hands ? [Page 145]

Ans : We have this remark in the play THE DISCOVERY written by Herman Ould. Columbus sets sail from spain in the Atlantic ocean in a ship Santa Maria to discover a new world. They sailed for two months and no land was in sight. The seamen began to fear. It sounded to them that they were chasing a false vision. They were pining for their homes. Pedro, the officer asks the crew why they were impatient and why were they roaring. Diego, a seaman says that there were limits to patience. Pedro humorously aks him if they had reached the limits of patience. Diego reacts and says as above. He means that their attempt to find land in that endless sea is a dangerous and futile attempt. It was a thoughtless and crazy experiement. Why should a man like Columbus should hold the lives of fifty in his hands ?

2. .....and it is not easy to hold fast to faith when nothing seems to warrant faith. [Page 146]

Ans : Columbus tells this to Pedro, an officer of the ship in the play THE DISCOVERY written by Herman Ould. The Santa Maria ship sails in the Atlantic for two

months and the crew becomes impatient. They all begin to fear that they would all die. Their faith in reaching a new land shakes off and they pine for their homes. They even think of killing Columbus and return to spain. Pedro gives this information to Columbus. Reacting to that Columbus says faith requires patience. He admits that when nothing seems to warrant faith, it is not easy to hold fast to faith.

3. **But I confess that I knew some uneasiness when the needle of the compass, instead of pointing to the constant North, jumped as if the Devil had laid hand on it and pointed to the North-west. [Page 147]**

OR

4. **I am not a child, nor a simpleton, nor a superstitious seaman, but there is such a thing as being too clever, prying into mysteries which were not for our eyes. [Page 147]**

Ans : We have this remark in the play THE DISCOVERY written by Herman Ould. Columbus sets sail in santa maria in the Atlantic sea to discover a new land. The crew was enthusiastic in the beginning but as days passed they began to doubt if they could find a land. Their faith began to shake and fear of death gripped them. They began to pine for their homes. Pedro, an officer of the ship tells Columbus that though he was loyal, he too shared the opinions of the seamen. The needle of compass had been showing North-west instead of the constant North. Pedro makes it clear to Columbus, that although he was not superstitious he shared the view that it was a mad adventure.

5. **Danger is the breath of my life. I should doubt I lived I lived outside danger. [Page 149]**

OR

6. **There are men whom God has chosen for the working of His will. I am such a man.**
[Page 149]

OR

7. **I have lifted the veils which obscured the prophesies of Holy writ, and I have learned that it was ordained that I, chosen among all men, should discover the great world beyond the ocean which I know exists as surely as I know that Heaven exists.** **[Page 149]**

Ans : Columbus says these words in the play THE DISCOVERY written by Herman Ould. Christopher Columbus set sail in the Atlantic ocean in Santa Maria ship with fifty men to discover a new world. Two months passed and there were no signs of the land. The mariner's compass began to show the north-west instead of the constant North. The seamen became doubtful if they would ever find land. Fear gripped them and they pined for their homes. They thought that Columbus was mad and crazy. They even planned to kill him and return to spain. Francisco, a seaman boldly told Columbus that they had lost their patience. He told columbus that the crew is becoming dangerous. Columbus told him that he was not afraid of dangers as he had lived with them. He expresses his firm faith in the design of the God. He reminds Francisco that it was God's will that had chosen for such a mission. He made it sure that a new world exists and they were all chosen by God to discover it.

8. **There are limits to duty. Men will give up many things for duty and for gain, but you ask too much. Country, family, friends, perhaps even life itself - all these things you ask us to give up for glory.** **[Page 149]**

OR

9. **The stoutest rope breaks at last** **[Page 149]**

Ans : We have this remark by Fransico, a seaman, in the play THE DISCOVERY written by Herman Ould. Fransico, a seaman remarks as above to suggest the mental make up of the revolting crew. The seamen are all tired of the voyage. They have begun to doubt if there exists a new world. Columbus vision and his ideas seem crazy and thoughtless. Fear of death in the endless sea grips them with fear. Certain happenings sound to them as ill-portents. Their faith shakes. They pine for their homes, wives and children. They knew that Columbus would not listen to them. So, they planned to kill him and return to Spain. Columbus comes to know of the rage and fears of his crew. But he remains stubborn and his faith unshaken. He philosophises and speaks of the high values such as duty, obedience and loyalty and national pride. Francisco frankly rejects his remarks. He says that they (crew) were not ready to sacrifice for his glory. The limits of patience is crossed and their faith is shaken just as even the stoutest rope breaks at last.

10. This is a voyage of discovery. [Page 151]

OR

11. I have discovered that when a man is given a vision he must follow it along [Page 152]

OR

12. Friendship breaks as a mast hollowed by worm breaks. Discipline, duty and honourable obedience are bubbles that burst at the first contact. There remains but oneself.[Page 152]

Ans : We have this remark in the play THE DISCOVERY written by Herman Ould. Columbus set out to discover a new world across the Atlantic ocean in the ship Santa Maria. The crew consisted of fifty persons. Initially the seamen were enthusiastic. But after two months their faith began to shake. The mariners' compass began to show the north-west instead of the fixed North. They

doubted if there existed any new world beyond. They pined for their wives and children and homes. They secretly planned to kill Columbus and return to Spain. Pepe, the loyal servant and Pedro, the officer of the ship cautioned Columbus. But Columbus was firm and was sure of reaching a new world when the crew angrily rushed towards Columbus, Pepe stood between them. Columbus told Pepe and others that his was a voyage of discovery. He had set out to discover a new world to find new wealth and dominion for their sovereign king. He admitted that he had that far discovered that when a man is given a vision, he must follow it. He has seen that loyalty, friendship break when testing times comes. Discipline, duty and obedience are bubbles that burst at the first contact.

Essays

1. **Why is the crew of Santa Maria unhappy with Columbus ?**

OR

2. **How does Columbus deal with the mutiny in the Santa Maria during the discovery voyage?**

Ans : Columbus set sail into the Atlantic ocean with fifty men to discover a new world that lie on the other side of the ocean. Santa Maria was the name of the ship they sailed on their voyage of discovery. Initially the crew was enthusiastic about the enterprize. But as days passed they began to feel that there was no end to the ocean. They began to lose faith in the idea of the existence of a new world. Certain ill-portents shook their faith. The unchartered seas slowly had begun to doubt the possibility of their enterprize. There was some uneasiness when the needle of the compass, instead of pointing to the constant North, jumped as if the Devil had laid hand on it and pointed to the North-west.

Columbus had no idea of the seamen's discontent until

he heard their wild song. The seamen had been secretly thinking of returning to Spain. They even wanted to kill Columbus and return to their motherland. When the seamen had been wildly singing in a drunken state Columbus was angry. The officer of the ship Pedro confesses his doubts and cautions Columbus to be cautious.

Pepe, a loyal servant boy informs Columbus the seamen were angry and discontented. Pepe expresses his unflinching loyalty to his master but cautions columbus about the desperate seamen.

The singing of the seamen changes into a roar that clearly indicates the deepening of thier discontent. He calls the person crawling about the deck. Francisco appears. He objects to Columbus word of 'sneaking mischief maker'. He says that he has come to warn him as the temper of the crew is dangerous.

Columbus reacts to that sternly and makes it clear that he is not afraid of any danger. Francisco clearly tells him that they refuse to go on. They do not want that endless sailing into unknown seas.

Columbus advises Francisco that their mission intends to discover a new world and thereby to enrich their country. He makes it clear that he would go on and they were sure to discover a new world. He reminds the seamen of their duty, and loyalty. Francisco says that they were not ready to sacrifice for his glory.

Columbus remains stubborn but assures them that they would certainly discover a new world. He behaves firmly and calmly. The mutiny ends. They all listen to columbus. Presently he sees light flickering in the distance. The new world lay before them.

3. **Columbus made two discoveries - one during the voyage and the other at the end of it. What were these discoveries ?** **OR**

4. What did the crew want to do to Columbus ? Why did they not succeed in their plan ?

Ans : Columbus set sail his discovery voyage in 'Santa Maria' across the Atlantic ocean with fifty men. Initially the crew was happy and enthusiastic. But after two months they doubted if they could ever reach the new world in such an endless and unchartered ocean. They began to pine for their homes. The needle of the compass instead of pointing to the constant North had been showing north-west. They did not want to move on anymore. But columbus was firm and unshaken. So, the seamen in desperate discontent thought of killing Columbus and go back to Spain.

The seamen were discontent and unhappy. But as to the violence there was no agreement among them. They did not want any violence. They wanted to change Columbus' decision through threat. Even when they spoke of returning to Spain with his dead body, they did not mean it. They were expressing their deep discontentment through such desperate talks.

When the hour of test came they spoke emotionally but became sheepish in the presence of their captain. Columbus too tactfully handled the situation and allowed them to express their hidden anger and discontentment. Individually they assured him of their loyalty. Fortunately the very next day they landed on the new world.

Columbus made two discoveries one during the voyage and other at the end of it. The first discovery was when a man is given a vision he must follow it along. Loyalty melts, friendship breaks when the testing time comes. Discipline, duty and obedience burst at the first contact and then fade away. There remains but oneself.

The other discovery he made was of a new world.

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P.S. 3. Spoken English

Q. 1. What is 'Spoken English' ?

Ans : In all countries regions people speak different language and there are dialects within a region where people speak the same in different styles. Take for example the language of Hindi. People in different states and regions in the north India, speak Hindi differently. The written language of fairly rounded and is grammatically perfect. But the spoken language is always broken. At home and in informal groups we always speak the broken language. We all have company manners and home manners.

Similar is the case with English. But English has a speaciality as the spoken and written language is different. The spelling system and the peculiarity of the pronunciation of the words make it more complicated. English language has a unique phonological system. Its spellings are unphonetic. All sounds are not articulated accourding to the letters present in a word. It is in this sense, we do not speak as we write or do not write as we speak. There are silent letters in words-know, walk, column (here k, l, n are silent). There are words in English which are unphonetic in nature (colonel). There is article feature in English (a, an, the) thus, there is a difference between spoken English and written English. Here, we have used the spoken english in the sense of its peculiar pronunciation.

Generally by 'spoken language', we mean the language of our informal way of conversing. The conversational language is always crisp, brief, broken and ungrammatical. It is ungrammatical in the sense that we do not speak lengthily using the parts of the speech in to. It is broken to our need

and we instinctively know what is being said. While speaking in an alien language, we cannot know its mechanism because we are not used to hear the language and not used to speaking it.

George Bernard Shaw's advice to the foreign students interested in learning English, is quite meaningful : "If you are learning English because you intend to travel in England and wish to be understood there, do not try to speak English perfectly because, if you do, no one will understand you.... though there is no such as perfectly correct English, there is presentable English, which we call 'Good English' ; but in London nine hundred and ninety nine out of every thousand people not only speak bad English but speak even that very badly. You may say that even if they do not speak English well themselves, they can at least understand it when it is well spoken. They can when the speaker is English ; but when the speaker is a foreigner, the better he speaks, the harder it is to understand him. No foreigner can ever stress the syllables and make the voice rise and fall in question and answer, assertion and denial in refusal and consent, in enquiry or information exactly as a native does. Therefore, the first thing you have to do is to speak with a strong foreign accent and speak broken English : that is, English without any grammar. Then every English person to whom you speak will at once know that you are a foreigner, and try to understand you and be ready to help you".

Why most of the people cannot speak in English fluently and for a longer time ? To be able to speak in a language other than our mothertongue, we need to hear the language. When people around us are not speaking or conversing in English, we can not speak English with ease. This is the limitation in the case of learning to speak any language. If it is either spoken at home or in groups regularly for some hours, we cannot have a grip over any language, except our mother tongue. Further, if we read

very little in English, we can not possibly speak it. Still further, mere reading and listening of English will not help one to speak English. It is a matter of hard practice on the part of the speaker as it is a foreign language.

Tips for improving the art of speaking English.

1. Read the news paper aloud.
2. Read repeatedly the structures of English, read aloud.
3. Try to read fastly. Don't bother or worry even if you do not understand.
4. Keep on saying in English whatever that comes to your mind.
5. Read English novels.
6. Talk to your self. Make rehearsals.

Q. 2. Write, a note on the importance and need of proper pronunciation : Why has it been a problem for us ? State your reasons.

Ans : Learning pronunciation is fundamental to improve listening and speaking. English is an alien language and therefore we should pay a great deal of attention to pronunciation.

We have to learn to respond to a totally new sound system. We have to cultivate audible and intelligible pronunciation. We have to learn to produce correct sound with proper stress, intonation, rhythm, fluency and pause. We have to cultivate the habit of speaking long sentences and speaking for a long time correctly. We have to develop good speech manners with impressive postures and gestures.

Sound in Indian languages differ from the sounds in English language. We naturally substitute our language sounds for sounds of English words.

Note : For the sounds of 't', 'th', 'd', we find equilent 't' and 'd' in Indian languages and not for 'th' sound.

Thus, if the learner is not given a proper knowledge of intonation and stress in English language, his pronunciation is not likely to be effective.

We are all used to the mother-tongue speech habits and therefore it becomes hard for the learners to adjust their organs to the new sounds. This 'retroactive inhibition' is an obstacle in our way to master the new sound system.

As we, the Indian students do not enough opportunities to speak English, is partly a cause for the retardation in pronunciation.

During childhood the speech habits are in the process of foramtion. Children require a lot of guidance and training in producing articulate speech. Before the child actually starts studying English in school, he acquires bad pronunciation of many words. This has to be constantly corrected. For cultivating good speech habit attention must be paid to pronunciation because it is the root of good speech.

Q. 3. What is 'pronunciation' ? Briefly state the speech organs that are of importance for pronunciation.

Ans : "Pronunciation is the use of sound system, stress, rhythm, information, fluency and pause in speaking".

If only we know about various speech organs, the under-standing of pronunciation becomes easier. The different parts of the throat-mouth and nose are of importance for pronunciation.

The vocal cords are two small hands of elastic tissues present in the larynx. The two bands have a gap between them and this is called glottis. The inner edge of vocal cords can move towards each other. When the lungs release air,

it passes from open glottis and the voiceless sound is produced. Sound is produced when the air released by the lungs interferes with its passage in various ways and at different places.

The Palate forms the roof of the mouth and has three parts : (a) Alveolar (b) Hard palate and (c) Soft palate. The soft palate can move and can be raised in such a way as to make a firm contact with the back wall of the pharynx. In such a context breath cannot enter the nose. Soft palate is used by the tongue wholly to interfere with the air stream. The two upper front teeth are important for English pronunciation. Sounds like s, z need the lower front teeth.

Tongue is an important speech organ and the main articulating tool. By raising, lowering its parts it is possible to modify the air passage and to produce many different sounds. The tip of the tongue, blade, front and back are the main parts. The upper and lower lips can take up various different positions and all these speech organs play an important role in producing sounds required for effective expression.

There are 26 letters in English and 45 sounds. There are vowel sounds and consonant sounds. There are some silent letters. There is an alphabet or symbol for each of the 45 sounds of 26 letters. These are known as 'phonetic alphabets' or 'phonetic symbols'. These symbols help us to produce exact sound for pronunciation.

There are five vowels but there are 21 vowel sounds.

"A consonant may be defined as sound in which the movement of air from the lung is obstructed as a result of a narrowing a complete closer of the air passage".

[P. Christophers].

The consonant sounds are of two types - consonant sounds and consonant clusters. Consonant sounds are of 24 types.

The sound of the letter 'r' is silent when followed by a consonant.

Examples : bargain, garlic, short.

The final 's' after all the alphabets except 'f', 'k', 'p', 't' is sound as 'z'.

Examples : Chairs, this.

In 'Caps' - it will be the sound of 's'. There are 38 consonant clusters.

4. What is meant by 'stream of speech' ? What does it include ?

Ans : While pronunciation is important, pronuncing each sound correctly alone is not sufficient. When we speak, we do not speak the single words but group of words and speak continuousty. This is called 'stream of speech'. It includes :

a) Stress b) Rhythm c) Intonation d) Fluency e) Pause. In order to know pronunciation throughly, we ought to know these components.

a) Stress :

A characteristic feature of English compared with many languages is the use of stress. Stress means emphasis or a thrust. When we produce a sound with more energy it comes out with force. When we use less energy the sound comes out with less force. "The degree of force with which a sound or a syllable or a word is uttered is stress". Thus, stress is a vital element in correct pronunciation and this requires a close attention to the mode of utterance.

Stress is of three kinds : a) Syllable stress b) Word stress c) Sentence stress.

a) Syllable stress :

There are words of two syllables with stress on the

First - doc/tor; Sis/ter; fi/nish.

There are words of two syllables with stress on the

Second - a/gain; mis/take; be/lieve.

There are words of two syllables with stress

on both - six/teen; up/stairs; un/known.

There are words of three syllables with stress on the

First - pho/to/graphy ; ho/li/day.

There are words of three syllables with stress on the

Second - dic/ta/tion ; to/mo/rrow.

There are words of three syllables with stress on the

third - un/der/stand.

words of four syllables have usually the stress on the

third - e/du/ca/tion.

If a word of two syllables is used as a noun, the strees is on the first syllable - prod/uce and is used as a verb, the stress is in the second syllable produce.

b) Word stress

While the 'connect words' are stressed, the 'structural words' are not stressed.

Nouns, objectives, main verbs and adverbs are stressed but the articles, auxiliary verbs, prepositions and conjunctions are not stressed.

c) Sentence stress

In a sentence certain words are more important than the others. This is indicated by stressing those words. Difference in the stress leads to difference in the meaning.

He is my friend.

i) **He** is my friend (Not any one else)

ii) He is **my** friend (Not anybody else's)

iii) He **is** my friend (Why should you doubt?)

iv) He is my **friend** (Not merely known to me as other are.)

Rhythm :

It is the musical aspect of language. It makes the pronunciation more appealing than it would otherwise be. "Rhythm is the matrical effect produced in verse, prose, music or motion by the relations in quantity, stress, time or energy between the syllables, words, notes or movements that succeed each other". (Oxford Dictionary) Thus, rhythm is basically an arrangement of words to have musical effect. English is stress-timed language. The stressed syllables occur at equal intervals of time. Each stress group in a sentence is given the equal amount of time. A stress group consist of a stressed syllable together with any unstressed syllables that may follow the stressed one.

Example :

1.	What do you	want me to	do ?
2.	What do you	want to	do ?
3.	What do you	want	done ?

In each of the above sentences there are three stress groups. Each stress group is spoken in the some amount of time.

Intonation : When a person speaks, he does not say every word on the some note. There are changes of pitch, there is rise and fall of voice. The study of such changes of pitch is called intonation. Intonation is the tune, the melody, the music of speech. It shows the speaker's mental attitude. Thus, intonation refers to the rise and fall of pitch in voice or it is the variation in pitch. By slackening or tightening

our vocal cords and the sound the variation in pitch is done. Intonation is important in pronunciation. The meaning of the statements can be changed by making change of pitch.

Generally, intonation can be put in two tunes.

Tune First : The pitch in voice at the beginning is at the high level and falls down towards the end.

Rajeev is a good ↘ boy.

Sneha is pretty ↘ girl.

Where is ↘ Girish ?

What a beautiful book it is !

Tune second : The pitch is voice gains a high level at the end of the speech :

Is Sagar ↗ coming ?

He is ↗ your child isn't he ?

This is not What ↗ I mean.

Fluency : It refers to saying word groups with no gaps on hesitations in the middle. Thus, the words must be spoken without stumbling over the sounds and sequences of sounds.

Pause : It means to stop for a while. While speaking English a pause should be given after comma, full stop etc., Remember, a pause can change the meaning of sentence completely.

Examples : Girls read nicely.

Girls, read nicely.

A good knowledge of sound system, stress, rhythm, intonation, fluence and pause is necessary for proper pronunciation.

Q. 5. Write about Standard English.

Ans : The Standard English does not show any regional and other variations that are considered to be ungrammatical. There has been a debate going on to determine what constitutes the Standard English. In United Kingdom the R.P. (Received Pronunciation) is being used as the Standard English of speaking without having any regional variations. The standard english and received pronunciation are widely used in the print and electronic media and even by the public figures, so it carries a prestige status and is regarded by many as the most desirable form of the language.

However, it is a pure myth to expect that there should be Standard English or Standard Kannada. For instance Kannada itself is spoken in Karnataka with different dialects in its different parts. If we think of English, which is being spoken by non-native speakers across the world it is found to be spoken with different dialects. Indeed English is being spoken in different countries with different dialects. But in the absence of a standardized pronunciation; it is bound to create many hurdles for communication purpose. Today English is the most widely used language in the world. But if we follow what the native speakers call Received Pronunciation (the received Pronunciation) most of the dialectial problems could be overcome. Now there are massive efforts being made in China to teach English for oral comunication specially at the time of Olympic games going to be held soon. But there is also a problem of learning English in the absence of large number of trained experts in Chaina. One instance of illustrate this aspect we can cite an article which appeared in the Hindu Dtd: 25.06.2007 in which it is said a taxi driver who tried to speak english by undergoing English training was unsuccessful as the tourists were unable to understand his pronunciation. His pronunciation was so difficult that it could not be followed by tourists. Later he also forgot

the words, structure and other aspects and gave up learning English. So, a Standard English is must in the transcontinental communication.

Then what is a Standard English ? According to Peter Trudgill "Standard English is that set of grammatical and lexical forms, which is (typically used in speech or writing by educated native speakers. It includes the use of colloquial and slang vocabulary, as well as swearwords and taboo expressions". This gives us enough clue that Standard English is used by very few native speakers. There is an understanding that Standard English speakers use Received Pronunciation in United Kingdom. But in reality even in United Kingdom there are different dialects spoken in different regions. Even received pronunciation is not spoken by all in United Kingdom, hence received pronunciation has become another dialect.

Today english being the lingua franca has been driving people across the globe for intercontinental commerce, trade and business, indeed the effect of political colonization has made further in roads into different countries through its linguistic colonization.

Standard English in the United Kingdom Hugues and Trudgill state that, it is a dialect of educated people. It is being used in writing, teaching in schools, universities and on radio and television. In popularizing the Received Pronunciation the Oxford and Cambridge Universities played a prominent role as the students accepted the Received Pronunciation and popularized it in their career, both in public and private life. The language spoken by them was much sought after by many, hence there was an urgent need to codify it. So, Samuel Johnson published two volumes of dictionaries in 1755, entitled "A Dictionary of the English Language and set the trend in the field of dictionaries".

Q. 6. Write about American English and British English.

Ans : American English is the form of English used in the United States, whereas British English is the form of English used in the United Kingdom. It includes all English dialects followed within the country.

The mass-media, immigrants from foreign countries and migrants from one place to another place in America gave rise to standardized American English. But inspite of this standardized dialects of American English, still in different regions, different dialects are used especially in Southern mountains and New York city.

British English has acquired a uniformity in its written form. But in spoken form there are different dialects used in England, Northern Ireland, Scotland and Wales. Though Received Pronunciation is supposed to be the Standard English spoken by people of South-east England, but people belonging to different economic and social groups speak with a different dialect. The received pronunciation is also referred to as BBC English or the Queen's English. The people of common wealth countries where English is used resort to the British English. In the year 1828 Webster wrote the first American Dictionary to show that the British and American dialects differ. The difference between both forms include with regard to pronunciation, grammar, vocabulary (lexis), spelling, punctuation, idioms, formatting of data & numbers and so on. Referring to America and England once Bernard Shaw made a statement with punching with as "two countries divided by a common language".

Though there are large number of difference, both in written and spoken English of America and British. Here it is restricted to give a feel of the difference rather than giving an exhaustive and indepth study. As has been stated

earlier let us glance at some examples related to grammar and word formation.

In case of collective nouns British English can take either singular or plural verb forms depending on the stress being laid either on individual or the whole group.

Eg :

1. Committee was inspecting - committee were unwilling to sanction.
2. Army is watching - Army are on their way home.

In American English collective nouns are usually in Singular.

Eg :

1. The committee was disinterested.

But proper nouns which are plural in form take plural verb.

Eg :

1. The American colts are the best.
2. The Beatles (music band) are a popular band.

In case of past and past participle verbs American English has a rare presence of irregular verbs unlike the British. British English allows both irregular and regular forms.

Eg: Learn Learned (Regular) Learnt (Irregular)

Spoil Spoiled (Regular) Spoilt (Irregular)

With regard to tenses the British English follows the present perfect tense to describe and event of the recent past, whereas Americans use the simple past tense.

Eg:

1. I've already written (British)

   I already wrote (American)
2. I've just bought a home (British)

   I just bought a home (American)

In case of prepositional differences we can give the following examples.

Eg :

1. a) The British cricketers play in a team.
   b) The American Cricketers play on a team.
2. a) I will talk with Sandesh (American)
   b) I will talk to Shakuntala (British)
3. a) We live near the school (American)
   b) We live near to school (British)
4. a) I shall call him at his telephone number(American)
   b) I shall call him on his telephone number (British)

When an outdoor party is missed due to rains. It is expressed as it is rained off (in United Kingdom) and rained out (in the United States).

While deriving words and making compound words British and Americans have different ways, British use suffix to words like football as footballer, ciricket as cricketer, American usually use it as football player, ciricket player (where the sports name is used as verbs) whereas suffix is common for both British & American English.

It is a common practice followed in British English to write 'and' while saying numbers like 'One thousand and six hundred' whereas Americans do not insert 'and' in the middle, they just say "One thousand six hundred".

When referring to '0' numerical British normally use 'Zero' 'naught'. 'Oh' 'Nil'. But Americans frequently use the term 'Zero'.

While telling 'time' for instance say 15 minutes after an hour, British say 'quarter past', while Americans say 'quarter after'. But 'half past' is used by the both countries.

There are number of idioms with same meaning but with lexical difference.

British English	American English
1. A home from home	A home away from home
2. Blow one's trumplet	Blow one's horn.
3. A drop in the ocean	A drop in the bucket
4. Storm in a teacup	Tempest in a teapot
5. A new lease of life	A new lease on life
6. Throw a spanner (in the works)	Throw a (monkey) wrench (in the works)
7. Sweep sunder the carpet	Sweep under the rug

So, finally when you listen to Americans saying 'Merry Christmas' and British saying 'Happy Christmas'. Feel at ease. etc.

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P.S. 4-5
Communication Skills
Interviews, Conference skills, Seminars

Q. 1. Write a note on the 'interviews'. What purposes does an interview serve ?

Ans : The word "interview" is derived from 'intervue' meaning "sight between". It is a meeting between two persons with a specific purpose.

"An interview is any purposeful inter-personal communication between two individuals". An interview is a more formal form of dyadic communication. The dyadic communication, in general, refers to an interaction between two persons. Even if more than two persons are present in a situation, it is only two communicators that a play a fundamental role. Thus, one of the commonest forms of speech communications is basically a person-to-person transaction.

An interview situation consists of one interviewee and several interviewers and vice-versa. An interview demands direct and dynamic interaction. It involves an assessment of one participant by another. Sometimes one of the participants represents an organization or a group while the other participates in his individual capacity. The purpose of an interview is to elicit information which is not available from the written records or other sources.

There are various types of interviews or journalist interviews a psychiatrist of a reporter interviews a famous musician for the publication of news. The purpose defines the type of interviews. The interview broadcast and telecast on the radio and television is generally to seek an expert's opinion on issues of current interest to people or educate the public on a matter of general importance.

In some interviews there will be a series of probing questions with view to discovering the truth. The police conducting interrogations of this type.

Another type of interview-counselling interview is conducted to provide guidance and psychological support to the interviewee. It may be done by an educational psychologist or a trained counsellor. The purpose of as such an interview is to bring back the mind of the interviewee to a state normallcy or to help him steer through a period of emotional crisis. In large professional organizations and educational institutions there is a provision for conducting such interviews.

Then there are professional interviews -a) Employment interview and b) data collection interview. These are the types of interview in which career-seekers will have to participate. There are again interview for promotion and there are routine annual interview.

The term 'employment interview' refers to the interview of a candidate for a job in a particular organization. Promotion interview and annual interview are conducted for in-service employees. The annual interview is a routine annual feature to assess through personal interaction the contribution and progress made by an employee during a particular year. These types of interviews are not in practice in India.

Employment Interview :

The main purpose of the employer is to judge the suitability of the applicant to the job. The applicant should try to findout. Whether the needs requirements of the job would suit him and whether the enviornment in the organization would be conducive and supportive to his professional growth. This form of communication provides an opportunity to both the parties for the needful interacton and close observation of each other's personality traits.

An employment interview takes place if the employer choosen or accepts the applicants services. The employer goes through the details of the bio-data of the applicant his educational background, his experience, social status and his other interests and if he finds the applicant eligible for the post of on the face of it he invites the applicant for an interview. Thus, a prospective employer's main aim is to judge the applicant's sense of values, his attitudes towards work. He wants to ascertain if the applicant has respect for fair play, sense of justice and honesty in the discharge of his duties. So, while conducting the interview the employer looks for signs of these traits in the personality of the applicant. All employers want their employees to possess positive personal qualities and be dependable. The qualifications and other achievements of the applicants do not give an adequate idea of these important requirements.

Planning the interview of any type demands adequate and careful prior preparation. For the applicant the question of how should he appear in an interview becomes a matter if careful consideration. Each applicant wants to be successful and wants to be employed Failure in an interview injures the ego of a person. So, if an applicant wants to achieve success, he has to pay careful attention to the following points :

i. Physical appearance creates the first impression and tells something about the personality of the individual. Cleanliness and neatness are the first and foremost requirements for a smart turn out. Spend a few minutes and take a critical look at your appearance; the clothes that you wear, the hairstyle and the footwear. Your clothes should match your personality.

ii. You have to adopt the right poise. How you walk and sit, how you make an exit - all these are

important. Good deportment and good manner together generate a proper atmosphere and put you at ease. Observe others who possess lovable and attractive traits behaviour and imbibe those qualities.

iii. Nothing should appear to be artificial, imitative and odd in your personality. You should appear to be your natural self. These qualities will help you in making a mark at your employment interview as well as your career all along.

iv. Do not indulge in certain type of odd mannerisms in your speech or behaviour. Expressions like "err", "you know", "well", "o my God" etc., should be avoided.

v. Do not use slang or highly colloquial language or uncommon abbreviations.

vi. Your tone should be friendly but not intimate.

vii. Do not make odd gestures while talking.

viii. Do not play with the hair or with buttons of your shirt or the keys in your hand. Such mannerisms create a bad impression.

ix. Listening is an art and you have to make your interview feel that you are listening to him. Do not interrupt the interviewer. Wait till he has finished and respond to him.

x. Cultivate your speech. Make it fluent, attractive and clear. It should sound lively and animated. Stress the right syllable and use the appropriate intonation. Regular practice can enhance the quality of your speech.

xi. Be clear in your thoughts. Express your throughts in plain, simple and chaste language.

xii. Your speach should be coherent and logical. Your convictions should be supported by valid arguments.

xiii. Avoid giving uncomplimentary references to your former employers. Do not make uncharitable remarks about them.

Q. 2. What are the various types of Interview Questions ?

Ans : There is a great diversity in the types of questions asked at an interview. We should learn to anticipate the type of questions likely to be asked at an interview. The type of questions asked will be determined by the situation and the specific purpose that the interview has in mind. In general, the questions will be based on what you have stated in your bio-data and your reaction to the organization's visualization of your role in it.

The questions may be broadly classified into the following categories-direct questions, open-ended questions, closed questions, bipolar questions, loaded questions.

i) Direct questions : The direct questions are used at the initial stage. They are explicit and demand specific information. What's your name ? How old are you ? In which company did you work last ? etc.

ii) Open-ended questions : These questions are not straight. They merely specify the topic on which information is required and ask you to elaborate. What is your educational background ? How did you find your experience of working on this plant or on a particular field in the company you worked ? etc.

iii) Closed questions : The objective of closed questions is to elicit responses from a limited and narrow area. Often these questions provide alternatives from

which the response is selected. The extreme form of this type of question is merely 'Yes or No' response from the interviewee. Thisis also a bipolar question.

Examples : If selected, would you be able to join next month ? Would you like to be posted in Pune or Bangaluru? We are preapred to offer this job to you on a contract of three years ; is to acceptable to you ?

Loaded questions : This type of question demands a response which the interviewer expects. They are suggestive in nature and encourage the interviewee to agree with the interviewer. Sometimes these questions are used as a trap to find out wheater the interviewee is clear in his mind about what he is in for.

The core of the body of the interview is the set of various types of questions enumerated above. It is difficult to visualise the questions that may be asked at an interview. However we can formulate a sample of most likely questions that may be asked at an employment interview:

1. Give a brief resume of educational career.
2. Why did you decide to offer Botany in your M.Sc?
3. Have you read books in this field other than those prescribed ?
4. Could you name a few such books and describe their themes ?
5. Apart from Botany which field of knowledge interests you ?
6. Do you play any other games than cricket ?
7. What is your opinion about the New Industrial Policy of the Indian Government ?
8. In what way will your experience help our organization.

9. What do you understand by team-spirit ?
10. What are the qualities of an efficient manager ?

Seminars and Conferences

Q. 3. Write a note on Seminars and Conferences and organizing them.

Ans : Organizing seminars and conferences has a long academic tradition but now in the professional context these have become very common and routine. In the changing scenario of expansion of business, trade and commerce, there has been a stern competition and consequently the business activities have a world wide range. There is the need for optimum utilization of man-power and the huge demand for materials a lot of thinking, planning and management is needed. This can best be done by a group and not by an individual.

The terms 'Seminars' and 'Conference' are sometimes confused with the other discussion groups. Most of the characteristic features of seminar and conference are applicable to others.

Seminars : A seminar refers to the discussion in a small group in which the results or the findings of the original research or advanced study is presented through oral or written reports. It may also be organized for the cross fertilization of ideas. A serious discuson over an idea or an issue helps to develop the idea and leads on to its enrichment. Generally, in a seminar, one person presents a lead paper incorporating his findings and then there is an in-depth discussion of the material presented. The other knowledge able members take an active part in the discussion. They closely interact with the lead speaker by expressing their views as seen from their individual angles. The doubts are clarified by putting

specific questions. the main purpose of the seminar is to share knowledge and get the viewpoints of equally well-informed persons.

In univesities, the seminars by P.G. Students refer to the dicussions by the groups of students under the guidance of a teacher.

In a symposium (plural-symposia) a small group of experts or well-informed persons discuss different aspects of a problem for the benefit of an audience. each speaker is allotted a certain amount of time for his presentation. The audience may also participate and add their views. A symposium is generally suited to programmes presented to a relatively large audience.

In a pannel discussion there will not be a series of speeches on different aspects of a problem. Each member speaks on the announced topic which is generally worded as a question. The number of penelsis is small and they are usually the people who have a lot of experience in the problem area selected for discussion. Thus, a panel discussion is a process of co-operative thinking. The panel discussion is best suited to public discussion programmes on radio and television.

Conference :

Conference is a type of meeting and its purpose is to 'confer' to confer with persons having similar interests. They all together pool their experiences and opinions. The discussion usually results in a set of suggestions or recommendations on the central theme of the conference.

The subject matter of the conference is wider than those of a seminar or symposium. There will be series of small group discussions on the conference theme and the delegates choosing among several discussion sessions going on simultaneously at the venue. Formal lectures,

audio-visual presentations and exhibitions are also generally organized on the occasion. Thus, a wide range of activities takes place under the broad label conference.

The conference is a closed group discussion. The particpants will have to register for attending it. The persons present at the conference are either permitted observers or invited guests.

Conducting Seminars :

While conducting a seminar a lot of preparatory work and planning will have to be done. You have to make a detailed plan.

Each seminar has an objective, a lead speaker and a number of participants.

You have to formulate the theme of the seminar and determine the lead speaker and identify the participants.

Then you have to select a venue and fix the time and date of the seminar. If you think of conducting more than one session, identify a chairman for each.

You will have to act as a Co-ordinator send information to all the participants well in time you can tell them what all you want say through either a circular or a brochure with a covering note. This communication should be properly structured and should clearly state the objective of the seminar and the arrangement made for conducting it. If you are inviting participants from other towns and cities, inform them of the boarding and lodging facilities made for them.

Keep a reply form for them to communicate their willingness to attend the seminar.

You have to make arrangements for the transport of the members from their lodgings. You have to fix up the rooms in the guest houses or lodges or I.B. or T.B.

You have to make arrangements for tea, tiffin, meals, snacks, tea and coffee, cold drinks etc. You have to fix up the time for these activities and see that they are supplied in time and properly.

You have to make the seating arrangements and the facilities needed for the conduct of the seminar audio-visual aids, black boards, chalks, public address system, facilities for notes making and recording.

At the beginning of the first session, As a co-ordinator you have to welcome the participant, introduce the topic of the seminar, the lead speaker and the chairmen of the sessions.

Your have to briefly mention the arrangments made for the conduct of the disscussion.

In the last session, you have to sumup the conclusions reached in individual sessions and state their significance.

You have to propose a vote of thanks.

Organizing Conference :

As you have to send a comprehensive information to the delegaters, it is better to prepare a brochure containing all the details.

The brochure should contain the following information

1. Theme of the Conference

- Name of the sponsor, dates, name of the organizers.

2. A short Note on the theme of the conference.

3. Names of the president, secretary of the conference Names of the Reporters - Venue - time, date-place of the plenary and valedictory sessions and also those of small group discussions.

4. The details of invited lecturers-Names of the speakers-topics-date, time and place-Exhilitions-their nature and venue-Audio visual and available for use during the conference.

5. Reception transport, board and lodging arrangements, telegraphic address of the conference

- secretary and his phone number-delegate fees.

Along with the brochure, send a covering letter and a proforma for reply from the intending participants.

On receiving the forms of acceptance send an acknowledgement and also inform them of the arrangements you have made for them.

Communication and Kinds of Communications

Verbal and Non-verbal

Q. 4. What is Communication ? State the importance of Communication.

Ans : Language is a tool of communication. It enables man to interact with the environment and to regulate his social behaviour. Today language acts as a repository of wisdom, a propeller for the advancement of knowledge and a telescope to view, the vision of the future. However, the use of language for communication is still not free from ignorance, prejudice and superstition.

The word 'communication' is derived from the Latin term 'communicare' or 'communico' which mean 'to share' communication is essentially a social affair. It is a network of interactions and the senders and receivers keep on changing their roles.

The codes developed in the communication acquire social meanings in the social contexts. The intellectual, emotional and psychological factors give shapes to these

patterns. Communication is a continuous process and the communicator should try to acquire a true perspective of the present as well as the future requirements and keep in touch with the changing scenario. The success of communication is measured not only in terms of the effective transmission of the message but also the achievement of the intended result.

There are a number of barriers which prevent the achievement of the desired result : 1) Absence of a common frame of reference 2) badly encoded messages, 3) disturbance in the transmission channel, 4) poor retention, 5) inattention by the receiver, 6) unclarified assumptions, 7) mistrust between the sender and the receiver, 8) premature evaluation of the message, 9) different perceptions of reality, 10) language difficulties, 11) vagueness about the objectives to be achieved, 12) misin- terpretation of the message and, 13) selection of a wrong variety of language.

The use of ambiguous expressions or highly specialist vocabulary inappropriate to the situation is a barrier of communication. The sender should not superimpose his attitudes on what he communicates. "A message is not just organized language but a verbal means of realization of an intention" (Krishna Mohan and Meera Benerji). In certain situations the repetition of the element of a message will prove to be an aid to communication.

Importance of Communication :

Social advancement is associated with the development of efficient techniques of communication. In modern professional organizations a great deal of importance is attached to devising and maintaining an efficient system of communication. It helps in the gathering and utilization of data in the decision making. Researches have shown that the role of English in the professional world is still dominant. We have to focus

our attention on the conventions of communication in English followed in India.

Q. 5. State the meaning and elements of Non-verbal communication.

Ans : Non-verbal communication refers to all external stimuli other than spoken or written words and body motion, appearance, posture, gestures, facial expression, eye-contact and space distancing. All these non-verbal clues taken together are also known as **body language.** In our everyday life we are engaged in interpreting non-verbal clues although we are not always aware of what we are doing. But in these days a systematic study is made to analyse non-verbal communication. This branch of learning is given the name of **kinesics.**

Body language plays an important role in oral communication. It is believed that a charming person has a pleasant voice, a dynamic person has a vibrant voice and a confident person has a assured voice.

We need to make a systematic study of the elements of non-verbal communication and their role in communication. All these elements are collectively termed at the 'visible code'. Though the verbal and non-verbal means of communication are closely inter linked, the impact of the non-verbal communication message is more.

The elements of the visible code

1) Personal appearance :

Even before a speaker starts speaking, the audience will form an opinion about him and visualise the way he is going to talk.

One's appearance may put the audience into a resistant or even a hostile attitude. so a speaker needs to put on a good appearance. Certain organizations

prescribe the kinds of dresses to be worn on certain specified occasions.

A uniform may indicate the kind of work one does or a mark of one's status. There are certain codes of behaviour prescribed for facing certain situations such as interview, convocation, state banquet. We are all accustomed to looking for clues about the personality of an individual in terms of his dress, hair-style, makeup etc.

2) Posture :

Posture conveys a lot of meaning. It is an important part of body language. It generally refers to the ways of standing, sitting and walking. The movement of the body, the position of hands and legs and other parts of the body reveal an individual's personality. A speaker can also guage the measure of success of his communication by observing the posture of the listener. A prospective speaker on the dias is watched by the audience. A speaker should sit in a dignified man and walk to the dias gracefully.

3) Gestures :

Gestures play a significant role in making the communication effective. All oral communications are accompanies by gestures such as shrugging of the shoulders, flourish of the hands, movement of the head etc. The gestures enhance the impact and add a greater value to what is being said. Gestrures exercise a powerful impact upon the listerner.

4) Facial Expression :

Face is the most expressive part of the body. A smile expresses friendliness and a frown expresses discontent. If one raises his eye-brow, we sense in it his disbelief and so on. The facial expression can add to the meaning that

is conveyed through verbal means. A static expression may prejudice the audience where brightness in the eyes may sustain their interest and is sure to evoke an enthusiastic response.

5) Eye contact :

Eye contact with the listener is the most important aspect of the body language. It helps to ascertain the sincerity of the speaker and the interest of the listener. It is a means of gaining feed back. Looking to the responses the speaker can alter, adjust and reframe his message. Studies have shown that better eye-contact leads to more effective communication. If a section of the audience is continuously ignored, it will lose interest in what is being communicated.

6) Space Distancing :

Each communicator will have his own area of influence around himself. In all social interactions there is a zone of influence and the communicator has to establish a friendly feeling in the listeners. In public meetings or gatherings the distance between the audience and the communicator is much greater.

Summing up : The visible code is as important as the verbal code. A proper training is essential in the use of the visible code and the verbal code.

Q. 6. What is Dyadic Communication ? Explain its various types.

OR

Q. 7. Expalin the different types of oral communication.

Ans : The term 'dyadic communication' refers to an interaction between two persons. Even if there are more than two persons present, the two communicators play a fundamental role. It is a person-to-person transaction

and the commonest form is speech communication. This kind of interaction provides ideal conditions for close-range continuous feedback. There is a frequent change in the role of the participants and body language acquires a greater significance.

The formal dyadic communication demands artistry that can be acquired through practice. It usually takes the forms of face-to-face conversation, telephonic conversation, interview, instruction and dictation.

1) Face-to-face conversation :

Conversation links people to together in both social and professional lives. Conversation is an oral and usually informal or friendly exchange of views, ideas etc. In a conversation the participant has to play the role of a speaker or a listener interchangeably.

We find it easy to converse with our friends, relatives and colleages whom we like and trust. But participating in the professional interactions we have to bear in mind some important hints. It is said that the best practice for conversation is conversation itself.

We have to analyse our own conversation habits and then try to change them for greater effectiveness. We have to analse our own performances. If we face the difficully to start a conversation, we have to find way out. We have to see if we use the language properly and make it a lovely carrier of our ideas.

Some useful hints for achieving success in both formal and informal conversations are as follows :

1) The topic of the conversation should create interest in the participants.

2) Try to group the attitudes of the people and try to change them.

3) Create a more friendly feeling in the audience. Attract them with your fluency and command.

4) Be always cheerful and courteous.

5) Use argumentative technique without spoiling the interest of your conversation.

6) Avoid the repetition of certain words.

2) Telephone Conversation :

Interaction between two persons on the telephone is a form of dyadic conversation. It is one of the commonest and fastest ways of contacting person. It is simple, easy and economical. We have to cultivate a cheerful and friendly tune while talking over phone. We have to adjust our voice. We should not be clumsy or impatient. We have to listen to attentively and speak distinctly and be always courteous. We should not prolong our talk unnecessarily.

3) Interviews :

An interview is a meeting between two persons with a specific purpose. It is any purposeful inter-personal communication between two individuals. However, an interview situation may consist of one interviews and several interviewers and vice versa.

An interview demands direct and dynamic interaction. By its very nature the very process involves an assessment of one participant by another. One of the purposes of the interview is to glean information which in not available from the written or recorded sources. There are Employment interviews. Journalists talking interviews of important leaders and personalities, psychiatrists holding interviews with their patients and data collection interviews. These types of interviews are common in the professional field. 'Employment interview' is an interview of a candidate for a job in a particular

organization. While getting promotions those in service will have to face interviews. The purpose of such interviews is to assess through personal interaction the contribution and progress made by the employees during their service.

4) Instruction :

Instruction is a type of communication that directs the persons concerned to perform a particular act. Its objective is to make the professionals conscious of the aims and objectives of their tasks. The professionals engaged in doing a collective task ought to be aware of the ultimate good of their work. it is an action oriented activity. The verbal response to it is only to indicate that the recipient has understood the message or to affirm his ability to act upon it.

5) Dictation :

Dictation is another type of dyadic communication very frequently used in professional organizations. It is an art which every professional has to learn in order to transact his day-to-day business efficiently.

Acquisition of the ability to dictate has great professional significance. It prompts a professional to transmit his meaning without delay. It adds to his efficience and also enriches the healthy functioning of the organization of which he belong.

8. What do you think, are the essential features of written communication ? State the importance of professional writing.

Ans : A written communication is the link between the writer and the reader. It determines the reader's attitude towards the writer. In written communication there is no effective substitute for gestures, facial expressions and modulation of voice that make oral communication vibrant.

To be an effective writer, a professional should cultivate certain habits, attitudes and qualities of mind. Some important hints for an effective written communication are as following :

1. A writer has to visualise what all he wishes to say. Clear thinking and clear writing to go together.
2. Prepare a rough draft without caring much for the mechanics of writing. Attention to such details disturb the flow of thought. The sole concern at this stage should be to present your ideas properly.
3. Remember that you write to express and not to impress.
4. Revise the draft carefully. Ascertain if all the required details are enumerated. Delete the sentences, or words that are unnecessary. Read again with an objectivity. This helps to make your writing plain, concise and precise.
5. Choose the right words and phrases prefer concrete words to abstract words. Prefer specific to general words. Prefer plain and familiar to long and unfamiliar words.
6. Avoid cliches. A cliche is a faded word or a phrase which has lost its effectiveness due to overuse.

Examples : 'worthwhile areas', 'inter-disciplinary techniques', 'broader fields', 'long-range view'.

7. Avoid excessive use of jargon. Every group of specialists has developed a set of highly specialised terms. Yet these words cause the readers a lot of difficulty. Communication of technical matter in non-technical language is not

easy but the ability to do so can be acquired with practice.

8. Avoid using foreign words and phrases.
9. Avoid repetitions. The communication should be pointed and sharp.
10. Make a final draft. Read it again and confirm if the communication is stuffed with all relevant matter.

Importance of Professional wiriting :

Professional writing is an art and the writer should develop such a skill. It is a hard task requiring a lot of patience and rigorous practice. Many people are unaware that they lack communicative ability. Communication inefficiency exercises negative effects on productivity and staff relations and can result in losses. cancelled orders, strikes loss of customers, frequent customers etc.

Letter of Purchase

Q. 9. Write a letter of Purchase ?

The buyers initially seek quotations from different sellers. They accept the one which is must competitive with regard to price and other terms. They then intimate their acceptance of the offer made by the seller and place their orders. In other words they request the seller to supply them the specified goods as per the terms of quotation. The acceptance of the offer takes the form of an order. The order is a direction by the buyer to the seller to deliver or supply the goods in accordance with the accepted terms and conditions.

The written order is an important communication consulting the basis of a sale transaction.

Every order letter (Letter of Purchase) should contain the following particulars :

1. Acknowledgement of the Quotation.
2. Type of goods orderd.
3. Quantity
4. Directions for Dispatch
5. Mode of payment.
6. Special points. (The buyer may emphasize any particular point to be observed by the seller while executing the order. The special points may relate to the nature of packing, insurance, aftersale service, delivery within the specified time and so on)

Some Illustrations :

1. Ashok Book House
Ref : 58/Books 210, Market Complex.
28-7-2007 Hospete.
28th July 2007

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a) Karnataka Chamber of Commerce, Hospete.

b) State Bank of India, Hospete.

We trust that these reference will suit your credit policy and hope to receive the above books within the stipulated time.

Your Faithfully.

.....

Reply to the above letter. (Execution of order)

Dear Sir.

We thank you for your order No. 58/ Books dated 28th July, 2007 and have pleasure in advising you that the books ordered have been dispatched to your address by rail today.

We are happy that your references have spoken high of your reputation and intergrity and we offer to serve your requirements promptly.

Please find here with enclosed Invoice for Rs. 20.800/ - F.O.R. Pune. The R/R and the two months Bill of Exchange have been sent to the state bank of India, Hospete, for your acceptance.

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ಬಿ. ಎ., ಬಿ. ಎಸ್.ಸಿ., ಬಿ.ಕಾಂ ಪದವಿ ತರಗತಿಯ ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಉಪಯುಕ್ತವಾದ STUDENT ಡೈಜಿಸ್ಟಗಳು

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STUDENT PUBLICATIONS, GADAG

Sole Distributors : **Phone : 235421**

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BOOK SELLERS & PUBLISHERS

Mahendrakar Circle, Station Road, Gadag - 582 101.

Shri Ambika Printers, Gadag, 9342387457